

Canadian delegation arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Canadian parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman on Saturday for a six-day visit to Jordan and meetings with the speaker and members of the Lower House of Parliament. The delegation members will also hold talks with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and other officials. They will also visit the Martyr's Monument and the Baqaa refugee camp and tour Jerash and other archaeological sites in the Kingdom. A spokesman for the Canadian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that the six-member delegation will spend three days in Jordan before visiting the occupied Arab territories for two days after which they will return to Jordan. He said that the delegation was making the visit at the invitation of the Lower House of Parliament.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Regent receives Egyptian message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Saturday received a verbal message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak addressed to His Majesty King Hussein dealing with current Arab affairs and questions of mutual concern. The message was conveyed to Prince Hassan by Dr. Osama Al Baz, director of the Egyptian president's office for political affairs. Dr. Baz's visit is part of the continued cooperation, coordination and consultation between the two countries on issues of concern to the Arab World and the challenges confronting the Arab Nation. The Regent's meeting with Dr. Baz was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

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King congratulates Sheikh Khalifa

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday sent a cable to the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, congratulating him on the anniversary of his assumption of constitutional power. The King wished Sheikh Khalifa continuing good health and the people of Qatar further progress and prosperity.

Iraqi leader meets Khatib

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein received here on Saturday Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib who is currently on an official visit to Iraq. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Jassem. Mr. Khatib arrived here on Wednesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation.

Post office to receive job applications

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday held a regular meeting chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and approved a decision by which postal offices would receive applications for government vacancies addressed to the Civil Service Commission. The Cabinet also discussed other issues and took appropriate decisions.

Gorbachev back in Moscow from Baltic

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev returned to Moscow on Saturday after a tour of the Soviet Baltic states. TASS news agency reported. He visited Latvia and Estonia but said he would not go to Lithuania as he had already visited it before he became Communist Party leader nearly two years ago. At the start of the tour, Moscow Radio said he would also visit Lithuania.

Kahane retains U.S. citizenship

NEW YORK (AP) — Rabbi Meir Kahane has won a court fight to retain his U.S. citizenship when a federal judge ruled that he never intended to give it up when he was elected to Israel's parliament. The State Department stripped Kahane of his citizenship in October 1985, more than a year after his election to the Israeli Knesset. The government said his election constituted voluntary expatriation with the intent to relinquish his citizenship.

Protesters battle police in Peshawar

PESHAWAR (R) — Demonstrators battled with police and set vehicles ablaze Saturday on the third day of protests after a lorry bomb blast on Thursday killed at least 12 people and injured more than 60, witnesses said. They said the police fired tear gas and made baton charges to break up crowds of protesters, who accused authorities of failing to provide security from frequent bomb blasts in the region bordering Afghanistan.

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4,000 Syrian soldiers moving towards west Beirut

Karami explains accord to quell militia war

Gemayel rejects intervention as unconstitutional

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian tanks rumbled towards west Beirut from Syrian-held east Lebanon on Saturday to try to quell fierce militia battles in which more than 200 people have been killed in the past week.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters in Damascus the armoured column was on the move. "Syrian reinforced mechanised forces backed by commando units moved towards west Beirut today to impose a ceasefire, restore peace and order and dissolve armed militias," he said. But President Amin Gemayel condemned the planned Syrian intervention. Local radio stations reported that a scouting patrol for the Syrian force has reached the suburban Khaldah crossroad on the capital's southern edge. A statement released by the presidential palace shortly after Mr. Gemayel flew back from a weeklong tour of Western Europe said: "The president of the republic, underscoring the tragic humanitarian plight that prompted some

government leaders to directly seek the help of sister Syria to cope with the situation, cannot but declare that this unilateral act is unconstitutional." It could not be determined whether Mr. Gemayel's objection would actually stop the Syrians from moving in. Beirut radios said the scouting patrol of the Syrian intervention force arrived at the beachside suburb of Khaldah shortly after nightfall. The report could not be independently verified and Beirut police said they could not confirm it. The Lebanese constitution empowers only the president to seek military assistance from a foreign power. But Mr. Gemayel's authority has been eroded by almost 12 years of civil war and he wields no influence anywhere in many areas of

Lebanon. In his statement, Mr. Gemayel called upon the leaders who officially requested Syria's intervention to "return to the fold of legitimacy to resume the national reconciliation dialogue that will produce agreement to safeguard the nation's unity and restore its security and stability." Political sources said the Syrians were expected to reach the Lebanese capital on Saturday, but a Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia source told Reuters they had no plans to patrol the streets of west Beirut sector this weekend. "They will stay at a (Lebanese) army barracks. Meanwhile each militia or political party will withdraw its militiamen from the streets by Monday," the Amal source said. "If problems arise, the Syrians will intervene." Mr. Karami said in Damascus he was returning to Beirut immediately to supervise implementation of an agreement between Syrian and Lebanese leaders Friday night for a ceasefire and closure of militia and party offices. Political sources said up to 4,000 troops were preparing to

enter Beirut for Syria's first major military intervention there since an Israeli siege in 1982 ousted 14,000 Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters. News agencies said Amal militia and their leftist foes kept up sporadic barrages of grenade and machinegun fire in several parts of west Beirut, but neither side tried to gain ground. "Why are the Syrians taking so long to get here? We can't bear it any more," said a resident in the battered Sanayeh district. Bullets whined off walls, explosions shattered windows and rocket-propelled grenades set apartments on fire. Civilians seeking food ventured onto streets near the Commodore Hotel, where fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) basked in the sun outside. But sniper fire paralysed the main Hamra shopping street nearby. The fighting pitted Justice Minister Nabih Berri's Shi'ite Amal militia against an alliance of Walid Junblatt's PSP and the Lebanese Communist Party. Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt

(Continued on page 2)

King and Queen arrive in Austria

VIENNA (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here on Saturday on a private visit expected to last several days. The King and Queen were received upon arrival by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and his wife Elisabeth. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King was to hold talks with Dr. Waldheim and Chancellor Franz Vranitzky during the visit. Austrian Interior Minister Karl Biecha and other senior officials as well as the Jordanian ambassador to Austria were at hand to receive the King and Queen upon arrival here.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are seen off upon their departure for Austria on Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior officials (Petra photo)

The King and Queen were seen off from Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members and senior civil and military officials as well as Austrian Ambassador to Jordan Arnold Moebius.

Prior to the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

Arabs continue violent clashes with Israelis in W. Bank, Gaza

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Palestinian students clashed with Israeli troops and an Israeli car was damaged by a firebomb Saturday in the occupied Gaza City, Israeli and Palestinian sources quoted by news agencies said. In the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah, Israeli troops used tear gas to break up a demonstration by some 200 Palestinians, the reports said. Israeli troops surrounded Gaza City's Islamic University and tried to enter the campus, but were prevented from doing so by Palestinian students who blocked the gates, a university source said. The source, who demanded anonymity, told AP an Israeli tank forced open one of the gates. The report was confirmed by another Palestinian source, who also spoke to AP on condition of anonymity. The source said the

clash started Saturday morning after Palestinian students of the Gaza City's Al Azhar University demonstrated and stoned Israeli cars. The source said Israeli troops fired tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. The Palestine Press Service, an agency that monitors events in the occupied territories, said several students were apparently wounded by rubber bullets fired by the soldiers. The agency could not provide any additional details. On Sunday, the 'Islamic' University and Al Azhar were ordered closed for three days after Israeli soldiers clashed with students, wounding five. The Israeli military command could not confirm the reports. But a military source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that "if you received such an

information, I presume it is true." In another incident, on Saturday, a firebomb was thrown at an Israeli car in the Gaza City's marketplace, the Israeli military said. Israeli-owned cars carry distinctive yellow license plates. Confirming Saturday's clash in Ramallah, an Israeli army spokesman said: "Following a number of disturbances, during which a soldier was slightly wounded in the leg by a stone, a curfew was imposed in the centre of Ramallah shortly after 10.00 a.m. and lifted an hour later." Saturday's protests follow almost daily incidents over the past two weeks throughout the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. On a number of occasions Israeli soldiers have used tear gas and fired live ammunition to break up crowds of stone-throwing demonstrators.

Iraq says 2 Iranian attacks foiled

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its naval units foiled two Iranian attempts to attack a disused Iraqi oil terminal at the mouth of the Gulf. A high command communiqué said several Iranian boats attacked the terminal but were repulsed. One boat was sunk, another was hit and the rest fled, it said. The communiqué made no mention of any action by the Iraqi air force or of Iranian artillery shelling of Iraqi civilian areas. This appeared to indicate that both sides in the war were holding to an unofficial truce in attacks on towns or cities. In Moscow on Friday, visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz assured the Soviet leadership that his country was ready for immediate talks with Iran on ending their nearly seven-year-old war, TASS news agency reported. "Iraq is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table immediately, should the Iranian side express the same preparedness," it

quoted him as telling Soviet President Andrei Gromyko. Earlier TASS reported that Mr. Aziz had also briefed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov on the unspecified steps Baghdad was taking to end the war. Moscow has now called on Iran and Iraq to end the fighting as soon as possible and Mr. Gromyko's characterisation of Soviet-Iraqi relations as "friendly" according to TASS, underlined that the Kremlin regards Baghdad's position as more constructive than Tehran's. Mr. Gromyko said the war was a "senseless carnage" and most states of the world wanted to see it end. "Those who do not heed these voices, who disregard them, have a grave responsibility to bear," he told Mr. Aziz in apparent reference to Iran. Last week, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati visited Moscow and Mr. Gromyko made clear that Tehran's view of

the conflict did not coincide with the Kremlin's. Tehran refuses to negotiate with Baghdad and says it will pursue the war until it topples the Iraqi government. TASS said earlier Mr. Aziz informed Mr. Shevardnadze of the "steps being taken by the Iraqi leadership to find a peaceful outcome for the Iran-Iraq conflict and prevention of further bloodshed." Mr. Shevardnadze reiterated the Kremlin's desire to see an early end to the conflict and stressed the need to continue a two-week moratorium on the bombing of cities, which both sides are currently observing, TASS added. Earlier on Friday, Iraq said its warplanes hit a ship, the third in 24 hours, in the northern Gulf waters and vowed to escalate its economic war against Iran after declaring the two-week truce. Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Iran also has decided to halt its attacks on Iraqi cities.

Shamir in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir began a private visit to Los Angeles on Saturday after arriving here Friday night from Washington. Mr. Shamir addressed the World Affairs Council Friday night and reiterated his objections to an international conference on the Middle East. He contended that the U.S. would lose influence in the Middle East if Moscow was allowed to enter efforts for peace. Pressing on the same theme last week, Mr. Shamir told a group of journalists in Washington that it would be "better" to formalise the U.S.-Israeli relationship giving Israel the status of a full North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ally, but said Israel would leave such a move to the U.S. He also indicated that Israel has no intention of altering its policy towards South Africa to comply with a provision in the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. The legislation requires that President Reagan identify by April 1 in a report to Congress those countries still providing South Africa with weapons, "with a view to terminating United States military assistance."

"We keep our commitments," Mr. Shamir said at a breakfast meeting with editors and columnists. Mr. Shamir said Israel has not asked the United States to make an exception to the Anti-Apartheid Act and indicated that he does not expect the Reagan administration to cut off military aid to Israel over the issue. He said Israel would explain its policy towards South Africa at a later time. During his three-day visit to Washington, Mr. Shamir has repeatedly hailed the decision of Congress and the administration to grant Israel, Japan, Australia, South Korea and Egypt the status of a "major non-NATO ally." After meeting with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Wednesday, Mr. Shamir said the new official description had added "a new dimension" to the U.S.-Israeli relationship. He said on Thursday that it marked "the first formal definition of our status" with the United States. Israel has no defence treaty with the United States but signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Washington in 1983. The ultimate Israeli objective, according to administrative and congressional sources, is to gain the same status as NATO allies.

'CIA ended up with arms destined for contras'

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The CIA secretly paid \$1.2 million for a shipload of weapons from Poland and Portugal originally bound for Nicaragua's anti-Sandinista rebels, according to a report published Saturday. The arms purchase was apparently an attempt to bail out two key associates of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the Los Angeles Times reported. Retired air force Major-General Richard V. Secord and California businessman Albert A. Hakim reportedly paid \$2.2 million to buy 358 tonnes of assault rifles, hand grenades and other munitions, unidentified sources told the Times. But the plan somehow went sour and the pair found themselves in possession of an arms cache they could not unload, the newspaper said. Some sources quoted by the paper said the arms merchants may have lost \$1 million on the deal, but other sources said it was unclear whether Gen. Secord and Mr. Hakim risked their own capital or whether the money might have come from Swiss bank accounts that were under Col. North's control last summer. North said to have given secret data to Iran, page 2

Egypt and Sudan sign new 'brotherhood pact'

CAIRO (Agencies) — The prime ministers of Egypt and Sudan signed a "brotherhood pact" on Saturday to promote economic, industrial and agricultural cooperation. It was the first practical sign of improved ties between the two traditional allies since relations came under strain after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was toppled in a coup in 1985. The agreement replaces a 1978 integration pact reached under Mr. Numeiri but repudiated last year by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi when he came to power after elections in Sudan. Mr. Mahdi, who arrived on Wednesday for an official visit to Cairo, signed the pact after talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki. He was due to hold further talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday before returning to Khartoum. The Brotherhood Accord is a loosely worded agreement reading more like a joint communique. It spoke of the two neighbouring countries' "special relations of destiny" and common bonds including the Nile River and strategic interests. "Egypt is Sudan's northern depth, and Sudan is Egypt's southern depth," it said. The two countries concluded in 1976 a mutual defence agree-

ment, which remains in force. Unlike his attitude towards the 1982 integration pact, Mr. Mahdi never has publicly criticised the defence accord. Saturday's document said: "This charter is a first step towards meeting the aspirations of our two peoples for fraternity and kinship." It called in general terms for economic cooperation in the fields of economy, education and culture, information, youth affairs, health, transport and communications. It set up a supreme joint committee co-chaired by the two prime ministers to follow up on implementation. The scrapped charter had established several integration institutions, including an eight-member council co-chaired by the heads of state, a 60-member joint parliament and a special fund to finance joint projects. The new agreement voiced Egypt's support of Sudanese government efforts to end the four-year-old rebellion in southern Sudan led by John Garang. The rebels, demanding administrative and economic reforms, thus far have spurned Mr. Mahdi's overtures for peace talks. "The Sudanese side supports Egypt's good offices to help resolve the problem of the south and bring stability to the region," the agreement said.

Zia arrives in Delhi on 'cricket diplomacy'

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq arrived in New Delhi on Saturday for talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, two days after Indian and Pakistani troops drew back from battle positions along their border. The visit, ostensibly for General Zia to watch a cricket match, marks an improvement in relations between countries which appeared ready to go to war last month. Gen. Zia landed at Indira Gandhi International Airport about 5:45 p.m. under tight security and did not speak to reporters. He was greeted by Mr. Gandhi. Earlier, before leaving Islamabad, Gen. Zia said that more cricket-related visits by the Indian and Pakistani leaders to each other's countries were proposed for later this year. "I hope my visit will not only encourage the players but, in-

shaallah, also help improve relations between Pakistan and India," he said. Gen. Zia said a proposal was under consideration that the presidents of India and Pakistan be present at one match and the prime ministers at another during the cricket World Cup to be played in the two countries in October and November. Gen. Zia, accompanied by his wife and a 68-member entourage, was to spend about 12 hours overnight in the capital. He will travel to the western city of Jaipur on Sunday to watch his country play India in the third test match. The Pakistani president was invited by the Board of Control for Cricket in India and is not on an official visit, an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said. He was to meet Mr. Gandhi over dinner Saturday evening and at the airport before leaving for Jaipur, the spokesman said.

Haughey not to seek help from independents

DUBLIN (R) — Charles Haughey, back in power at the head of a minority government, will seek to rule without the help of independents in Ireland's parliament, a spokesman for his Fianna Fail party said Saturday. Mr. Haughey, the great survivor in Irish politics, made yet another political comeback to become prime minister for the third time, winning 81 seats in Tuesday's cliffhanger election. But this was just three short of an overall majority and a bitter blow to Mr. Haughey who had hoped for a strong mandate to push through the harsh austerity measures needed to put Ireland's debt-ridden economy back on course. Mr. Haughey, a flamboyant self-made millionaire, is resting on his private island off western Ireland this weekend after gruelling four-week election campaign. Fortunately for him, the

opposition in the new parliament, which meets on March 10, will initially be fragmented. This prompted a party spokesman to pledge that no deals will be done with the three independents who were likely to back Mr. Haughey. The spokesman said that if the independents or the four members of the Marxist Workers party expected any approaches from Mr. Haughey "they will not get as much as a phone call." When last in power in 1982 at the head of a minority government, Mr. Haughey bargained for the support of independent Tony Gregory so that he could cling to power for 10 months. But then Garret Fitzgerald's Fine Gael party and its Labour colleagues offered a potential alternative government and a major threat. This time their combined strength in parliament is only 65 seats.

Tamil rebels said ready for 'suicide attacks'

COLOMBO (AP) — Senior intelligence sources said Saturday that Tamil separatist "hit men and suicide squads" could target embassies of countries which aid the government. However, there was no official confirmation of the report. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said security has been tightened at the embassies of the United States, Great Britain, Pakistan and China, all of which give assistance to Sri Lanka. The United States and Britain provide aid only for economic development, but Tamil extremists have alleged that the money is used to strengthen government operations against their separatist insurgency. Security already is tight at all U.S. embassies because of threats, but there have been no reports of specific threats against Americans in Colombo. The intelligence sources said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the most powerful rebel group, are trying to rebuild their forces after attacks by security force in the north since Feb. 6. The sources said the Tigers' bomb expert and technology chief, codenamed "Vasu," was killed last week when a water tanker truck exploded as a rebel bomb went off prematurely.



THE MOST SHINING STAR

BEIRUT (R) — Typhoid has broken out among starving Palestinians trapped for months in a Beirut refugee camp by Shi'ite Muslim militiamen, according to a camp surgeon.

The "water shortage and pollution of the network has caused cases of typhoid, gastro-enteritis and skin disease."

Dr. Giannou, 37, heads a Palestine Red Crescent medical team in the Shailia settlement on Beirut's southern outskirts.

The "grey huddle of shell-ravaged concrete and breeze-block dwellings house some 3,000 to 4,000 Palestinians, who form part, of the diaspora created by the

new-born state of Israel in 1948. Shatila and its big sister camp of Bourj Al Barajneh, a kilometre away beside the main Beirut Airport Highway, have been under siege by the Shi'ite Amal militia since Oct. 29.

Amal announced on Wednesday that it had lifted the blockade, but Dr. Giannou said Shi'ite fighters, locked all week in fierce battles with rival leftist militias, were still ringing Shatila.

No refugees had been allowed in or out of the settlement, still hit by sporadic shelling. "Sixty per cent of the camp has been destroyed beyond repair, 30 per cent (has been damaged but) may be restored and only 10 per cent is now habitable," he said.

Reporters were unable to reach

RABAT (R) — Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, head of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), left Saturday for home after discussing the Western Sahara conflict with King Hassan of Morocco.

Mr. Sassou-Nguesso, who arrived Friday, had two rounds of private talks with King Hassan Friday night and was later guest at a banquet given by the king at his palace in Fez, central Morocco, MAP said.

It was the first visit by an OAU chairman since Morocco quit the organisation in 1984 in protest at the admission of the self-styled

private talks with King Hassan Friday night and was later guest at a banquet given by the king at his palace in Fez, central Morocco, MAP said.

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(Continued from page 1)

were among five Lebanese leaders who requested Syria's military intervention after day-long meetings in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and his top government and military aides Friday.

riars, backed by a battalion of commandos from the Syrian army's elite special forces and a mechanised infantry battalion.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, maintains 25,000 troops in east and north Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping man-

The other leaders who requested Syria's move, aside from Prime Minister Karami, were Minister of Education Salim Hoss and Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini.

Damascus Radio said Syria was prompted by national and humanitarian motives in deciding to respond to Lebanon's request for military help.

The vehicles are guarding the date from the 21-nation Arab League.

Local reporters said the Syrians have deployed hundreds of Soviet-made halftracks on both sides of the 50-kilometre-long highway connecting the border town of Masna'a with the central mountain range across the eastern Bekaa Valley.

"The vehicles are guarding the

"This is not the first time that Syria has helped Lebanon to halt bloodshed and end its abnormal situation," it said. "It has responded to previous official and popular calls for help..."

Interior Minister Abdullab Rasi and Minister of Information Joseph Skaiff, both pro-Syrian, were invited to Damascus on Saturday, presumably to add their signatures to the intervention request.

That suggested the Syrians were marshalling multi-sect Lebanese support for the military intervention in Beirut.

Informed sources said the Syrian intervention force is made up of an armoured brigade comprising 100 Soviet-made T-62 tanks and 200 armoured personnel car-

BEIRUT (R) — "Beirut, we come with a smile on our faces," was a frequent refrain on Druze radio in the past five days as Druze-leftist forces assaulted Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia strongholds.

"Beirut, our love, what has happened? Beirut, O Beirut, please do not succumb," Amal radio sang in reply.

The street battles in which at least 150 people were killed were accompanied by an intense propaganda war on Beirut's dozen radio and television stations, most of which are militia-linked. Playing emotional songs was only one of the gambits tried on the airwaves in a contest for hearts and minds.

When Education Minister Selim Hoss protested at "gunmen running amok on the streets," partisan radios skilfully edited his remarks to make it appear that he was criticising the other side.

For civilians cowering in blacked-out shelters, the radios are sometimes the only way to interpret the explosions outside, to judge when to dash for the bakery, to discover if relatives are safe or even to call the fire brigade.

"Ghassan Mroweh wishes to inquire about his sister Mona Mroweh. She was heading for Baalbek and he has not heard from her since yesterday," ran a typical message.

Twirling the dial to catch different stations, civilians hear successive newflashes, each introduced by a distinctive jingle and interspersed with bright commercials for carpets, Irish butter or the lottery.

Militiamen taking breaks between flareups prefer all-music FM stations — their orders come by walkie-talkie.

Radios have interrupted programmes to declare ceasefires or to say a joint security force has "pacified" flashpoint, but for

At one point, close-range explosions and heavy firing were shaking the Reuter office while radios reported that a peace-keeping force had just deployed in the streets outside.

Even Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brigadier Gbazi Kanaan, has used the airwaves to urge fighters to stop

Amal leader Nahih Berri has appealed for an end to the "information war," but militias invariably exploit the radio stations they run or influence to accuse rivals of firing on peace-keepers or violating ceasefires.

Radios run by Falangist militias in east Beirut have provided minute-by-minute reports on the battles between their traditional foes and have been accused by west Beirut radios of "seeking to distort facts and ignite sectarian discord."

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials considered a plan in the past few weeks to kidnap the hijacker of an American plane in Lebanon and bring him to the United States for trial, an administration official said.

The disclosure Friday night was the latest revelation of U.S. covert activities which included the hijacking was leader of a group now holding American hostages in Beirut. targets, it said, adding that secret plans for attacking Libya still existed.

A U.S. grand jury has indicted four men on charges of hijacking the plane to Beirut and killing one of the passengers, a U.S. serviceman.

The reports surfaced days before the scheduled release of the Tower commission report into secret arms sales to Iran and the

The New York Times said Saturday Mr. Reagan approved a secret directive in early 1986 (NSC) aide Oliver North gave Iran secret intelligence that should have been barred to foreigners.

The hijacker kidnap plan involved abducting one of four gunmen who seized Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 in June 1985, according to a report under which Washington would support an Egyptian strike on Libya in response to a Libyan military threat. The two countries continued to prepare for this con-

The White House is refusing all comment while awaiting the Tower report, which is expected to be much more explosive than a Senate report issued in January.

The official told

June 1985, according to an official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He said the plan, supported in principle by Justice Department

integrity throughout last year, the newspaper said.

CBS News said Friday night that immediately after last April's U.S. bombing of Libyan leader

Despite the disclosures, Mr. Reagan told a conservative conference he would not be stymied during his last two years in office.

"The going may be a little

interview that Islam using the hostages to from attack but was enough after 1985 them.

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver L. North, the fired National Security Council (NSC) staff aide in the Iran arms sales-*contra* aid affair, gave Iran top-secret intelligence information to be seen by any foreign national.

As an NSC staff aide, North had access to some of the most sensitive intelligence on the continuing Iran-Iraq war, and one yet clear to investigators whether North had approval from his boss, the then-national security adviser, Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, to give this intelligence to Iran.

out to be a "nightmare" illustrating that the administration was operating at cross-purposes. This is because Reagan formally authorised the use of intelligence w

The Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence agencies are reluctant to share classified information abroad unless an exchange has been worked out with

President Reagan authorised limited sharing of intelligence with Iran when he secretly approved selling arms to Tehran on Jan. 19.

A senior official said that North's "free-lance" intelligence-sharing, designed to win the release of American hostages being held in Lebanon and build credibility with Iranians, may turn

By Claude Regim
Reuter

ABIDJAN — A growing number of African countries are openly telling Libya to get out of Chad, demanding that both countries pull out, have now changed their tune.

More Africans now view the conflict in Chad as having African, not Libyan, origins. Following a dramatic shift in opinion over the conflict in the central African state, diplomatic sources say.

Ivorian President Felix Houphouët-Boigny and Camerounian leader Paul Biya are the latest additions to a growing list of critics of Libya's policies in Chad.

A Nigerian official publicly condemned the statement as a distortion, but Lagos still refrained from criticising Tripoli's involvement.

Even Marxist Benin, a long-

With a few notable most African governments admit that Chad was calling on France to back a Libyan invasion and a fresh onslaught

The list includes the presidents of Senegal and Gabon, two countries which had long maintained a neutral position.

Houphouët-Boigny and Biya

tought President Hissene Habre's government in N'Djamena have joined forces with him.

The moves have added weight to Mr. Habre's argument that the 20-year-old civil war is over and that Chad's grace could be restored.

recently issued strong statements justifying Chad's right to call in France, supporting France's military role in the country and calling on Libya to pull out so that grace could be restored.

in Cotonou.

Zaire and Egypt were the only two African countries which condemned Libya and supported Chad from the outset. Staunchly pro-Western Zaire even sent

under an agreement which Tripoli ignored, which diplomats say Africa's change of role.

But more crucial to African opinion is a

that peace could be restored.

Other states such as Niger, one of Chad's neighbours, are not openly critical but privately share the view that if Libya removed its troops the French would waste no time in re-occupying the country.

pro-Western Zaire even sent several hundred men and planes to fight alongside Chadian forces in 1983.

Only a year ago many governments demanded an end to non-

African opinion is that the most rebels have been recruited by Mr. Habre, including Goukouni Oueddei's former Armed Forces (FAP).

Manv African governments

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PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Koran
15:50 Programme Review
15:55 Health Child
16:35 A Whole World of Children
17:00 Risking It All
17:30 Candid Camera
18:15 Local Agricultural Programme
18:45 Arabic Series
19:20 Local Programme
19:50 News Summary
20:00 Arabic Series
20:30 Local Programme
20:50 News Summary
21:00 TV Magazine (local)
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Arabic Series

PROGRAMME TWO
17:15 Les Cinq Derniers Minutes
19:00 News in French
19:15 La Vies des Epouges
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Who's the Boss
21:10 The Day the Universe Changed
22:00 News in English
23:20 Spaceland's Daughter

RADIO JORDAN
835 kHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM
& parth on 4500 kHz, SW
Tel: 77411-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
18:05 Pop Session
19:00 In Concert
19:40 News Summary
19:50 Pop Talk
20:00 News Summary
21:00 Pop Session continued
21:10 News Summary
21:55 Evening Show continued
22:00 News Summary
22:57 News Headline
24:00 Close Down

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 720, 945, 1174,
11925 and 13210 kHz
05:00 News 05:10 VOA Morning 05:30
News Summary/VOA Morning 06:00
News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News
Summary/VOA Morning 07:00 News
07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News
07:40 News Summary 08:00 News
08:10 VOA Morning 08:30 News
08:40 VOA Morning 09:00 News
09:10 VOA Morning 09:30 News
09:40 News Summary 09:50 News
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More blood donors needed to prevent shortage in emergencies

By Sama Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The amount of blood presently stored in Jordan would not be sufficient for two emergency cases should blood donations cease for one day, according to an official at the Central Blood Bank at the government-owned Al Bashir Hospital.

The technician suggested that in order to raise blood storage to an optimum level, a public awareness campaign, currently being conducted by the blood bank and concerned authorities, should be accelerated.

Moreover, there is a grave shortage of certain blood types in storage which often means that emergency patients have to wait some time for supplies of their needed blood type.

Only 11 per cent of the Jordanian population have Rhesus (Rh) negative blood, and many people are not able to donate blood because they have had possible infectious diseases which could be transmitted through their blood — such as hepatitis and glandular fever. So what happens when a patient needs negative blood type in an emergency case?

The staff of the Central Blood Bank telephone donors with rare blood groups and request immediate donations. They also call the University of Jordan and community colleges for students' blood (if it is not too late in the night). Radio Jordan is also contacted to announce the type of blood needed.

Dr. Janiet Merza, transfusionist and director of the Central Blood Bank, said that during emergencies it is usually very difficult to find enough blood for a patient suffering from severe hemorrhaging. The doctor said that at times the condition of the patient becomes critical, but she had never heard of any patient in Amman who died because blood was not available. She added, however, that she had heard of a woman in Aqaba who had died recently because O negative blood could not be found to save her.

One of the reasons for the scarcity of negative blood at the blood bank is because the "shelf life" of blood is only between 21 to a maximum of 35 days if a special chemical solution for preservation is used. However, some of the blood is frozen and is useable for several years. Dr. Merza said that frozen blood is used as a last resort and added that this process is very expensive, and that frozen blood is not frequently used for patients.

Dr. Merza noted that one of the problems the blood bank, as well as patients, encounter is that hospitals in Amman which are served by the Central Blood Bank, do not submit prior requests for blood. "Every doctor should prepare the blood for the patient at the hospital before a planned operation or delivery or when there is a high risk because the blood testing process takes a long time. To conduct the blood compatibility test alone takes 45 minutes," the doctor stressed.

A midwife who worked in a private hospital in Amman said



Steel vats for cooling and storing blood at the central blood bank (J.T. file photo)

that despite early requests — submitted to the hospital administration — to ensure blood for a high-risk patient, the requests were invariably denied. "All hospitals should take this problem seriously and make sure there is always blood available prior to an operation," the midwife told the Jordan Times.

Meanwhile, in order to increase blood donations and to improve the service for patients, efforts are underway to open a blood bank in Jabal Amman to serve the hospitals in the area.

Recently, in the space of one month the Jordan Times received two emergency calls for O negative blood units for two foreign patients suffering from severe hemorrhaging.

A Frenchman suffered from gastro intestinal bleeding and needed several units of blood, which was eventually obtained. When his condition improved, he returned to France and is now under treatment there.

The other emergency case was that of an American woman who started bleeding heavily when giving birth. She received over 30 units of blood, but because of other complications, she slipped into a coma. After several days of unconsciousness, she passed away. However, her baby has left the hospital in a good condition.

The Central Blood Bank receives approximately fifty blood donors everyday. But according to Dr. Merza, more blood is needed especially Rh negative blood. In Jordan, each donor can only give one unit (400 to 500 cc) with an interval period of 3 months between donations. In England, donors may give blood once a month; in emergencies, they can donate once every 24 hours. The donor must be over 18 years old and less than 55, or a maximum of 60. There are some donors, the doctor said, who must take longer rest periods after each donation depending on their professions, such as pilots and public bus drivers who are responsible for many lives.

Donors must undertake complete physical and laboratory examinations before giving blood to ensure that the person does not carry any infectious blood diseases.

Dr. Merza underlined that the Central Blood Bank is the only one out of 17 blood banks in the Kingdom that checks donated blood for Acquired Immune De-

ficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus. Dr. Merza said that the bank has been screening blood for this deadly disease for the past 18 months, and that she has not come across anyone carrying the virus. She added that the other blood banks in Amman — at the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Jordan University Hospital, and the Islamic Hospital — do not screen donors' blood for the virus.

Separately contacted by the Jordan Times, the three hospitals confirmed Dr. Merza's statement, saying that the screening process is too expensive. It costs JD 5 to 10 for each AIDS test, according to a doctor at the Islamic Hospital. He said that a proposition to carry out AIDS tests for all blood donors has been submitted to the director of the hospital and that it is being seriously considered, and hopes screening for the disease will take effect very soon.

Dr. Merza said that the misconception among the public that blood is sold to patients is not true. "It is against the law to buy or sell blood," she said.

On the other hand, a breast cancer patient told the Jordan Times that she recently paid JD 25 for one unit of blood at one of the leading hospitals in Amman. She received two units during her surgery; one was donated by a relative and she paid for the other unit when she was discharged from the hospital.

Contacted by the Jordan Times, the hospital officials maintained that blood is not sold to patients. "The patient must leave an identity card here, and when he returns to reclaim it, he must bring someone else to replace the blood which was taken earlier," said the hospital official.

Several concerned officials however said that people sometimes pay strangers, picked up from the street, to "donate" blood for a relative. Such an act is considered illegal, and a technician at the Central Blood Bank stressed that these donors are usually caught and rejected accordingly.

When people come to take blood from the bank for relatives in need, Dr. Merza noted that the bank must keep an identification card so that when they return to reclaim their card, they must donate blood when no longer under stress.

Agri-engineers in Jordan and Syria to exchange know-how

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Syrian Agricultural Engineers Association left for home on Saturday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan during which they met with officials and toured a number of agricultural projects.

The delegation was led by Dr. Yahya Bakkour, the association's president who is also secretary general of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Federation.

According to Mr. Tareq Tal, president of the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers' Association, the Syrian and Jordanian associations agreed to work out a joint programme on cooperation in agricultural engineering. He added that this programme will

include organising seminars and training courses in which experts from both countries as well as other nations would be invited to participate.

He said that it was agreed in principle that Jordanian agricultural engineers will take part in a training course to be held in Syria on grafting pistachio trees. Jordanian experts, he said, will be offering Syria their expertise in drip irrigation, plasticulture, fighting fires in forest regions and conducting marine science research.

The Syrian side will be providing Jordan with expertise on combating desertification, growing cotton, breeding fish and grafting fruit trees.

Egg society signs agreements to purchase 1.6m layer chicks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two agreements were signed in Amman on Saturday between the Jordan Society for the Production and Marketing of Eggs (JSPME) and two local poultry farms for the purchase of 1,650,000 layer chicks.

One of the agreements was for the purchase of 750,000 chicks day old at 230 fils per head and the second was for the purchase of 900,000 one day old chicks at 320 fils each. In both cases, the purchased chicks had to weigh more than 40 grammes.

The agreements were signed by JSPME President Suleiman Irtameh and the managers of the two local poultry farms.

The society has been entrusted with organising the production

and marketing of table eggs and poultry in the country and sales abroad. Last month, Mr. Irtameh signed a package deal with the Iraqi government to export 47 million eggs to the Iraqi market within the first half of 1987 at a price of \$19.2 per carton, \$2 higher than the international price. Mr. Irtameh said then that the deal with Iraq would offset an anticipated surplus of approximately 50 million table eggs during the first half of 1987.

According to Mr. Irtameh, last year Jordan had a surplus of 500 million table eggs but said this would not be repeated as the society had introduced new measures and had launched a campaign to raise the per capita egg consumption rate in the Kingdom.

JDA prepares for dental day

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Dentists' Association (JDA) has prepared a programme in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health to be carried out on dental health day, March 9.

JDA President Walid Maraqa said that preparations for the day are in full swing and that the activities will include lectures on dental health and the treatment

of gums and teeth. One of the functions will be held at the comprehensive school for girls under the patronage of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh.

There will also be exhibitions displaying posters and pictures designed to educate children about the importance of protecting the mouth and teeth. Children at different schools will be offered free dental treatment on that day.

Catering association elects R.J. official as director

By Elias Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Royal Jordanian (RJ) Vice President Akel Biltaji has returned to Amman from Paris after attending the 6th annual conference of the International Flight Catering Association (IFCA). Mr. Biltaji was elected director and member of the IFCA board for a three year period as of Feb. 18, 1987 and is the first Arab to be elected to this post.

Upon returning to Amman, Mr. Biltaji said that IFCA is dedicated to the improvement and enhancement of standards in all areas of flight catering, including materials and supplies.

IFCA groups 350 airlines, caterers and suppliers from 44 countries and is considered one of the most dynamic associations in the air transport industry. Mr. Biltaji said in a statement to the

Jordan Times.

He said that the London-based IFCA holds annual conferences in selected capitals.

Jordan was one of IFCA's founder members and has been a member since the inception of the association in 1981.

Asked how RJ could benefit from this membership, Mr. Biltaji said that it is not only prestige for the national airline but it also means that expertise and educational programmes extended by IFCA are placed at the airline's disposal and can be employed to promote its activities worldwide.

Mr. Biltaji said that the flight catering unit at the Queen Alia International Airport has been selected by IFCA to serve as a regional training centre for the catering business. IFCA will conduct training courses for various Arab airlines at this centre, he added.

Upper House convenes today

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) meets today and is expected to endorse amendments approved by the Lower House on the 1986 contracting law and a six-year old legislation on land appropriation.

Both draft laws have shuttled between the legal committees of both houses after Lower House modifications to the drafts were rejected by the Senate.

Senate amendments on the contracting law called for reducing by half the commissions taken by the Jordanian Contracting Association (JCA) on each tendered public project and stipulated that while the association's president should be a grade one contractor, his deputy could either be a class one or two contractor.

Their amendments also paved the way for foreign embassies stationed in Amman to use whichever contractor they wished concerning the execution of their construction projects.

The modifications introduced by the Senate to the law on appropriations removed all time limits set for the government use of appropriated land. The Lower House had put a limit of five years for the government to use the land after which the owner had the right to get it back through legal means.

Senators were expected to refer the 1986 draft law for setting up the Jordan Marketing Organisation (JMO) to replace the 1972 Jordan Agricultural and Marketing Association (JAMA).

The government decided to abolish the JAMA, whose duties were duplicating those of the 1982 Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO). AMPCO is presently responsible for organising local marketing, buying and selling produce and conducting Jordan's agricultural export and import business.

Agriculture Ministry officials have maintained that JMO's role will not clash with that of AMPCO since the former will be limited to conducting research related to marketing agricultural produce in the Kingdom, and setting prices for these commodities. It will also do feasibility studies on the agriculture sector and food industries and suggesting recommendations for issuing import and export as well as re-export licences.

Nuclear energy law

The Senate is expected to endorse a 1986 draft law governing the use of nuclear energy in the fields of medicine, science, technology, industry and mining and offering protection against radiation. Senators are also expected to pass two supplements for the fiscal year budgets of 1985 and 1984.

Princess Anne ends private visit to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Britain's Princess Anne and her husband Captain Mark Phillips left Amman Saturday at the end of a three-day private visit to Jordan. The couple spent most of the visit with Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor in Aqaba.

Princess Anne, who arrived from Kuwait on Thursday, visited the community centre for the disabled at Suf camp on Saturday.

During her visit, Princess Anne met both the children for whom the centre cares and the volunteer helpers who run it. Before leaving, she presented a gift of equipment from the British government to the centre worth approximately JD 1,500.

The British government has also contributed about JD 1,000 to the costs of a new building at the centre and towards purchasing other equipment.

Haj Hassan opens course on manpower data collection

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development on Saturday opened a week-long training course for officials involved in gathering and storing data on manpower in the country.

Addressing the opening session was Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan who said that the development of human resources and manpower in the country was essential for meeting the needs of the local labour market.

Organising training courses on the development of manpower reflects this country's keen concern on having an efficient system which can offer accurate information on the labour force in Jordan and also the needs of skilled manpower in Arab countries, he noted.

The minister announced that the Ministry of Labour has established a data centre at the employment department in cooperation with the Arab Organisation

on Manpower Development which is based in Tangiers. This centre, he said, will be entrusted with handling information and exchanging data on manpower with different Arab countries.

Ministry of Labour Under Secretary Saleh Khasawneh explained the role of the Tangiers-based organisation in helping Jordan build an integrated system on labour information. This project, he said, will enable Jordan to have an accurate statistical system pertaining to labour and labourers, will benefit planners and researchers and will help the country work out future policies on employment and workers, Dr. Khasawneh said.

A total of 23 participants from the Ministry of Labour are taking part in the training course which will orient them on subject dealing with the labour market in Jordan, sources of information of manpower, analysis techniques and the role of employment offices in gathering information on workers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Petra director visits Iraqi agency

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Mr. Ali Safadi, the director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Saturday held a meeting with Mr. Hussein Samarra'i, the director of the Iraqi News Agency for discussions on means to promote cooperation between the national news agencies of the two countries. Mr. Safadi also toured the Iraqi News Agency headquarters and was briefed on its programmes and activities. He was accompanied by the director of the Petra news office in Baghdad, Mr. Abdullah Miasal.

PSD continues road regulation watch

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Saturday said that its traffic patrols are continuing an intensive campaign to check violators of traffic regulations, especially had overtaking. The campaign started on Feb. 1 and the PSD said then that violators would be fined on the spot. The PSD also said that last year 13,700 road accidents occurred in Jordan resulting in the death of 363 people and the injury of 7,539 others. PSD director of traffic Col. Mahmoud Al Mashni said that increasing public awareness had helped the authorities curb the number of accidents. In 1985, he said, there were 16,780 accidents that killed 524 persons and injured 9,100 others.

Hotel hosts farewell party for manager

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amra Hotel on Saturday held a farewell party for its general manager Heinrich Pannen and his wife Rosemarie who are expected to leave Jordan at the end of March. Mr. Pannen's three-year term as the Amra Hotel's general manager and director of Forum operations in Jordan is scheduled to end in mid-March. Mr. Pannen will take over as general manager of the Muscat Hotel Intercontinental in Oman. Mr. Alfonz Maloschik, presently managing the Petra Forum Hotel, will take over the general management of the Amra.

Young Jordanian artists hold joint display in Amman...

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Exhibiting together at the Royal Cultural Centre this week is a group of 17 local artists. The participants are mostly well-known names in the Jordanian art world, a fact which shows in the generally high standard of the individual pieces and in the show as a whole, which is also interesting in that it gives an update of who is doing what.

The main exhibitors are the group of painters and sculptors who belong to the "Young Jordanian Artists," namely Isaq Nahleh, Ibrahim Al Najjar, Rizk Abdel Hadi, Ziad Al Tamimi, Adnan Yehya, Mohammad Abu Zreik, Mohammad Issa, Hind Abu Sharar and Wasif Momaleh.

ART REVIEW

Of these Adnan Yehya has always been a name to watch, producing from a very young age satirical pen and ink caricatures of often vicious skill. The two large paintings on display are an extension and maturation of those early cartoons and still bear the hallmark of his talent — his ability to draw. They also show, via subtle use of both colour and composition, Yehya's burgeoning ability as a painter of some calibre. Using cool, dark blues, icy greys and greens, Yehya divides his canvases into sections into which he adds a touch of calligraphy, a mound of massacred bodies or symbols of betrayal, hope and destruction. It seems as if over the years, Yehya's anger has changed from a simple, direct one to a more analytical kind and

with this change his work has crystallised out to become clearer, somehow more precise and thus more potent.

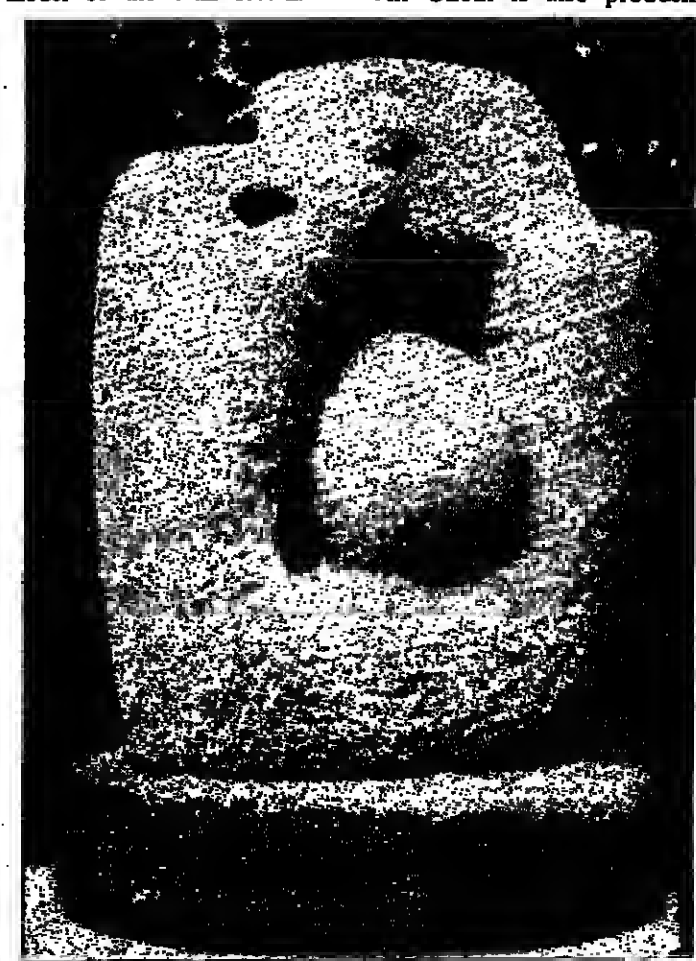
Another member of the group who has consistently produced interesting work is Isaq Nahleh. The best of his pieces on display has to be the all yellow series based on the gates of Jerusalem. Each gate forms the background of four separate paintings which have been hung together to form one long continuous work which is linked not only by the architecture but also by an Islamic pattern of the type found in plaster relief work in mosque interiors which runs across the bottom in various states of disrepair. The broken crumbling design is an innovative and thus more provocative political symbol than the overworked symbols of the dove and the groping blood drenched hand which Nahleh also incorporates in the piece.

Surrealistic protests

Mohammad Issa is still tenaciously painting his surrealistic protests. They have always been carefully executed but several of the ones on display at this exhibition are exceptionally well-painted images full of details — an old boot being used as a kettle over an open fire, a broken two-reeded flute, a knobby stick from which flaps a ragged flag, — that surprise and capture the attention.

Several other artists — Muna Saudi, Ahmad Nawash, Kayyed Amer, Saleh Abu Shindi, Ali Ghoul, Rafik Al Lahham, Zaki Shakfeh and Mahmoud Sadeq — have been invited by the Young

Jordanian Painters to exhibit alongside them in a successful departure from their usual policy of only exhibiting alone. One of the most exciting contributions from these guests must be Muna Saudi's blue streaked marble model of the final four-metre



Muna Saudi contributes a blue streaked marble sculpture to a group exhibition by 17 local artists at the Royal Cultural Centre.

high version she hopes to have a permanent display in Paris. The slender ridged form, skillfully worked so that the sides ripple in sensuous curves, enhances the unusual stone which is polished to a gleaming, inviting finish.

Ali Ghoul is also producing

good new work. Along with the palm trees that he exhibited at last year's Jerash Festival, which are indeed striking catching exactly the moment when the setting sun sets the world on fire, are two other pieces which are both underplayed and effective. The first is almost a minimalist piece depicting an empty landscape painted in dusty beige. Look closer, however, and as well as the one isolated tree and the little group of dwellings on the horizon, the foreground suddenly becomes full of hidden colours that glow under Ghoul's textured brushwork. The second interesting piece is of a nude in very early stages of draughting lying in front of the Al Aqsa Mosque. The incompleteness of the drawing gives the whole image a spontaneity and a freshness that complements the surprising composition.

Grandmother and grandchild

At the other end of the scale is Zaki Shakfeh's carefully painted, painstakingly detailed rendition of a Palestinian grandmother with her grandchild. Dominating the dusty background of tents and shacks, the old woman leans heavily on her stick as she and the dark eyed boy, with the characteristic gap between too-short a pullover and droopy trousers, cross the camp. It is a stirring evocative image and Shakfeh has enhanced the matt effect of his work with swirls of colour that add texture and movement to potentially flat areas of colour. The exhibition runs until February 24th.

... younger painters exhibit in London

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Zamana Gallery in London is staging an 11½ week exhibition of works by children from the Arab and Islamic world between Feb. 4 and April 26, according to a press release from the gallery.

Structured as a competition aimed at two age groups, the exhibition will display the works of the 120 best entries of some three hundred winners submitted by members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which represents over a billion people from 46 countries, the release said.

The competition was conceived by Arts in the Islamic World, who made their approaches through diplomatic missions in London and to ministers of culture and education in the member countries. Children in the under 12 age group were given 'The Eid Festival' as their subject, and the over twelve 'A Wedding'. The approach attracted a 25 per cent response from OIC members and a very high standard of work from the contributors, the release continued. Whether the submissions came on salvaged packing material from Sudan (one of the first to respond), or quality paper from other countries such as those from the Gulf States, the standard was consistently surprising, it noted.

Of the entries sent in, those selected to form the exhibition will introduce an Islamic element of young artistic talent into central London for the first time.

The judges included Alistair Duncan of the World of Islam Festival Trust, painter and calligrapher Ahmad Moustafa and Jane De'Athe, manager of the



The Wedding — by Ibrahim Ibn Ahmad Alyelkafimy, aged 15, from Oman.

Zamana Gallery. Winsor & Newton have donated the prizes to be awarded to the first 12 entrants in each category with two winners and ten runners up, as well as a special award for an outstanding work. The winners of the competition will be announced at the opening of the exhibition on Feb. 4.

The exhibition, entitled 'A Festival of Colour' will officially be opened by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Abdul Aziz who is general president of youth welfare for Saudi Arabia and chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, based in Riyadh.

The release went on to say that apart from creating a colourful exhibition of young artistic talent, 'A Festival of Colour' aims to highlight the state of art education in the Islamic world and to bring this to the attention of the West, while ensuring that other Islamic countries are aware of the situation in member countries.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Does Jordan need more electricity generation?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

IT is widely believed that the degree of development of any economy or, for that matter, the quality of life of any people can be measured by the per capita consumption of electricity. The truth of this observation is evident. The per capita consumption of electricity in the industrialised countries is obviously much higher than that of developing countries.

However, this fact does not mean that increasing the rate of electricity consumption may in itself make the people more advanced or the economy more developed. The increase in energy consumption is one of the results and not causes of economic development and social progress. Otherwise the call for energy conservation would run contrary to progress and development.

On the other hand, we observe that the per capita consumption of energy in America and Europe is nowadays 30 per cent less than it used to be 14 years ago, despite the continued economic growth and social progress in the industrialised world.

In Jordan, top priority was given to increasing consumption of energy, especially electricity. The rate of increase reached a staggering 17 per cent a year since 1974, at a time when the world was trying hard and succeeding in the conservation and reduction of energy consumption.

The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has invested over JD 150 million to generate electricity, besides spending over JD 50 million a year.

The number of electricity users in all categories exceeded 400,000 subscribers, more than the number of families or households in the country, which suggests that over 95 per cent of the population are now connected with the electricity network, the highest rate in any Arab country, including those who produce and export oil.

The purpose of increasing the consumption of energy beyond the rate of growth in Gross National Product (GNP) is to justify more expansion and the installation of yet more generators and equipment. Admittedly, this is an interesting process from the technological point of view, especially when both the JEA and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources are run by electrical engineers whose imagination and technical competence is beyond question. They are keen to serve the country through the utilisation of technological achievements. But they may be less keen about national priorities and the financial considerations — especially when they notice, time and again, that raising millions of dollars to finance expansion does not cost more than signing credit agree-

ments and shaking hands with suppliers under the lights of the television cameras.

Now that all of Jordan's reasonable needs for electricity are more than satisfied, the JEA has become active in marketing Jordanian electricity outside the Kingdom, such as in Sinai and southern Syria, at bargain prices and on credit basis. It also started lighting highways, and whatever is needed to create more demand on electricity consumption and justify further expansion and more international tenders, which are under way.

One more question which may be equally important: Is it in the best interest of the country from the strategic security viewpoint to electrify the whole country from one central complex instead of spreading generators all over the country, as long as they can be connected together in one national network, as done in other countries, where they worry about economic and national security considerations, and would not leave their fate in the hands of the technicians who may not be interested in financial statements or profit and loss accounts? What would have happened to Iraq or Lebanon, for instance, had they depended for all their needs of electricity on one authority, concentrating its equipment in one exposed port like Basra or Tyre?

The enigma of U.S. policy

THE late British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill once observed that the Soviet Union under Stalin was a "riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." While the mysteries and enigmas of the Soviet era are being gradually unwrapped by the present Soviet leadership, one is tempted today to apply Churchill's aphorism to U.S. foreign policy both at the global and regional levels.

Globally, for instance, the logic behind President Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) is a riddle for the whole world to unravel. The U.S. administration asserts that SDI would make the world safer and ensure universal peace; however, in strategic terms, SDI can be seen as an all-out effort to get a technological lead in space-based weapons, designed to acquire a first strike capability. While the Soviet initiatives at minimising the nuclear danger to the world through a programme of phased nuclear arms reduction seem more serious and genuine, it is a mystery why the U.S. is trying to demonstrate a penchant for violating some of the most important arms control treaties. After having thrown overboard the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) of 1979 by reportedly deploying P-52 bombers tipped with cruise missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. is labouring to broadly interpret the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty of 1972 so as to circumvent its provisions and make the launching of SDI appear to be in conformity with the treaty. This, in any case, cannot be considered a healthy precedent conducive to ensuring universal peace and security.

Regionally, the dynamics of U.S. foreign policy in the Arab Gulf and the Middle East, for example, remain a deep mystery particularly when one discerns contradictions between stated U.S. policies and actual U.S. actions in the region. By now, everyone is familiar with the absurd policy which the U.S. had adopted in order to carry favour with Iran, and the ridicule such a policy has elicited from friends and foes alike. America's feigning friendship to Arabs and yet providing false satellite intelligence to Iraq with a view to misdirect its war efforts have boggled the minds of everyone in the area. No doubt, all these things tend to spawn dilemmas, and to confuse friends as to which U.S. policies are trustworthy and consistent and which are not. One thing is certain though. Such ambivalence helps in bolstering Zionist schemes in the Middle East.

U.S. policy remains shrouded in an enigma on the question of Israel being awarded a bonus — probably for its notorious role as middleman in the Iran-contra affair — of being upgraded from the position of strictly strategic ally to the status of a non-NATO ally. This would certainly mean handing out more dollars to Israel, further militarising the region, encouraging more belligerency on the Zionist side and discouraging any forward movement in the direction of a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It appears that no U.S. Middle East policy can ever be implemented unless it has first received an Israeli imprimatur. And no U.S. policy for the Middle East can easily escape the procrustean pressure by Israel to further its interests. This shameful process has been going on for the last four decades and no U.S. administration has mustered enough will to challenge it. Without a radical redemption from the manoeuvring of Zionists, U.S. policies are in danger of being riddled with aberrations, which could not only perpetuate the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also subject the U.S. to much ridicule around the world as a puppet of Israel.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Iraq offers peace

THE Iraqi decision to halt all raids on Iranian cities was received with support and satisfaction throughout the world. This decision proved once again that Iraq is keen on stopping the bloodshed and putting an end to the war with Iran. The end of the air raids on cities presents a new chance for mediation missions to try their hand again in bringing the two sides to the negotiating table for a comprehensive solution to the conflict. The long years of devastation and human losses ought now to make Tehran understand the situation in its right perspective. Tehran should realise that it cannot continue its aggression on Arab lands without paying a high price for that; and above all it should understand that no aggression would fulfil the dreams of the Iranian rulers. The long years of conflict proved beyond any doubt that the Iraqi people are determined to fight for ever to protect their rights and defend their soil. For this reason, we can only hope that the decision for halting the raids would draw a positive reaction from Tehran which should now allow mediation efforts to help arrange a ceasefire on the ground as well.

Al Dustour: Amal pays the price

ONE cannot but feel deeply sad and distressed upon hearing about the on-going fighting in the streets of West Beirut. The fighting among the warring factions in the city has caused further loss of life among the innocent civilians and brought more destruction to new parts of the city. It seems that the Amal Movement which has laid siege to refugee camps for months killing or evicting their residents has now fallen victim to the great wrath of the Lebanese people and its different factions and groups. These groups are angered over Amal's continued brutal attacks on the innocent refugees, and so they are now waging a merciless war to evict Amal from the Lebanese capital. These groups are also trying to protect their own rights and their privileges and are seeing in Amal as a new power rising from the destruction of the country to assume control power and hold in its hand the destiny of the Lebanese people. The warring factions in Lebanon are also fighting the Amal Movement because it had proved that it is serving Israel's objectives and guarding its northern borders against any resistance attacks, and also acting instead of the Antoine Lahd's army.

Sawt Al Shaab: Shamir continues rejecting peace conference

ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, wounding up a visit to the United States, Friday reiterated Tel Aviv's total rejection of the idea of holding an international peace conference. His statement actually reflects the official Israeli policy and the aggressive nature of the Zionist movement which continues to place obstacles in the path of peace. The United States pretended to be in favour of the idea of an international conference and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz issued a statement to this effect on the eve of Shamir's visit to the United States, but in fact Washington continued to hold on to views very close to those of Israel's concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict. During the visit, Shultz declared that the aim is not an international conference but direct negotiations thus summing up Washington's real policy towards the Middle East.

U.S. seeks to extradite Iranian arms dealer from Britain

Americans say London-based man sent parts to Tehran, reports the Guardian's David Pallister

THE United States government is seeking extradition of an Iranian arms dealer in London, who, it claims, for five years arranged supply of sophisticated aircraft and missile parts to Tehran.

American investigators believe that Saeid Asefi Inanlou, who lives in a white mansion overlooking Stanmore Common in Middlesex, sent up to \$10 million worth of parts to keep in the air some of the Iranians' advanced Grumman F-14 Tomcats with their Phoenix missiles.

The extradition request is being drawn up by the assistant U.S. attorney in San Diego, Mr. Phillip Halpern, after the conclusion of a trial last week in which 10 people were sent to prison for stealing the parts from U.S. aircraft carriers and naval land stations. The case is one of several in America, with direct London connections, where the prosecution so far has refused to be moved by revelations of President Reagan's authorisation of arms sales to Iran.

The official British position, as stated by Sir Geoffrey Howe in October 1985, is to deny the export of "any defence equipment which, in our view, would significantly enhance the capability of either side to prolong or exacerbate the conflict."

However, in one current case in New York, where nine people — including a London-based lawyer and a retired Israeli general — are charged with planning to send \$2 billion worth of arms to Iran, defence arguments of tacit approval by the CIA and Vice-President Bush have made some progress. The judge has agreed to allow discovery of documents about the administration's covert arms sales.

Inanlou's shopping list, according to American investigators, came from the Logistic Support Centre (Europe) of the Iranian air force, based on the sixth floor at 4, Victoria Street, London, next Scotland Yard. Documents in the possession of the Guardian show that this building, which also houses the National Iranian Oil Corporation, has been the main Iranian arms procurement centre in the western hemisphere since the Gulf war started over six years ago.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in London has claimed that the office only purchases defence spare parts and "non-military logistical equipment," within the framework of British law. However, a list from the support centre, dated as early as September 1981, to the London office of a Connecticut company asks for a wide range of ammunition, howitzers, anti-aircraft guns, and mortar bombs.

Many of the parts from America, including those alleged to have been handled by Inanlou, have been airfreighted through Heathrow Airport. British Customs officials, to the fury of their American counterparts, have been reluctant to cooperate in the Inanlou case. After arresting him in July 1985, British Customs released him with no charges.

A Customs spokesman has told the Guardian that none of the

parts found at his house was licensable. This claim which is denied by the Americans, who say their list of the parts confiscated in London, including a \$500,000 computer, come within the schedule of the Export of Goods (Control) Order.

The official British position, as stated by Sir Geoffrey Howe in October 1985, is to deny the export of "any defence equipment which, in our view, would significantly enhance the capability of either side to prolong or exacerbate the conflict."

Besides shipping spare parts for Chieftain tanks and three ships under contracts signed by the Shah, British exports last year also included £240 million of Plessey's mobile AR-3D radar systems, designed to give long-range warning of high and low-level attacks.

Inanlou is said to have recruited a New York exporter, Edgardo Agustin, in 1981. Agustin allegedly brought in his brother, Franklin, an illegal Filipino immigrant who ran an insurance business in San Diego. A third brother, George, who lived in the Philippines and had access to U.S. bases there, was said to have been involved, as well as serving sailors and navy civilian personnel.

The American investigators, who spent months working with the British authorities in a coordinated surveillance operation, traced parts from three aircraft carriers and naval land stations in California and Virginia. Last Monday, Franklin and Edgardo, the last two to be sentenced, received prison sentences of 15 and 18 years respectively. An extradition request for George Agustin is being prepared for the Philippines government.

The ease with which those convicted were able to steal the parts was revealed after the case prompted an investigation by the U.S. naval audit service. It found that \$320 million of aircraft spare parts on 14 aircraft carriers could not be accounted for. "This does not mean that the navy lost it," said a senior officer in Washington.

Iran under the Shah was the only country to get the F-14. Seventy-nine, each costing \$17 million, were delivered. But the makers, Grumman, claim that the 1979 revolution intervened before Iranians could be trained to use and maintain the Phoenix missiles.

According to Iranian air force Colonel Behzad Moezi, now with the opposition mujahideen in London, only seven are airworthy.

Inanlou has declined to speak to the Guardian.

Why tar Arabs and Islam?

By Mohammad Kamal

The following article appeared in the Feb. 17 issue of The New York Times under the same headline. The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the U.S.

WASHINGTON — I am perturbed by the continuing tendency of the American media to utilise the simplistic equation "Muslim-terrorist-Arab."

There are almost 200 million Arabs and close to a billion Muslims in the world. Is it honest or fair that they be blanketed with the "terrorist" label through the indiscriminate use of an identifying "Muslim" or "Arab" adjective in media coverage of terrorist actions emanating from the Middle East?

Journalists, even those who pride themselves on objective reporting, are curiously selective in their descriptions. They never make reference to the Baader-Meinhof gang as "Christian terrorist." The Japanese Red Army Faction is never called "Shinto terrorist." The obliteration of camps and towns in Lebanon is not called "Jewish terrorism."

Reports from Lebanon invariably include reference to "Muslim West Beirut" — as if religion were responsible for the anarchy that reigns there. Beirut, until 1975, was a thriving cosmopolitan city, marked by the harmonious co-existence of Christian and Muslim quarters. And West

Beirut was always a mixture of Muslims and Christians living side by side; it still is. The Muslims who live there have suffered no less from the violence and terror than have the Christians.

The present Israeli prime minister and at least one of his predecessors were adept practitioners of terrorism four decades ago. Today, many of those reasonably referred to as "terrorists" in the Middle East are Christians; others are Jews. Certainly there are Muslims who are terrorists, but do the words "Arab" and "Muslim" have to be attached immutably to the word "terrorist"? This offends the traditional American sense of honesty and fair play, and it certainly is contrary to the ethical norms of journalistic practice. The press would not think of writing "black thief" or "Christian murderer." Why then does a qualifying racial or religious adjective become acceptable when it is "Arab" or "Muslim"?

This damaging practice of discrimination projects a strong echo of racism and religious bias, which is causing a great deal of bitterness and resentment among Arabs and Muslims. More important, it breeds among Americans a baseless but threatening antagonism toward all Arabs and Muslims, even those who have lived in the United States for



Mohammad Kamal

generations as American citizens. It is difficult to believe that this practice exists because of irresponsible editorial oversight. One is forced to ask: Could it be a premeditated plan to promote hatred of Muslims and Arabs and feed the fires of fanaticism and religious conflict? Terrorism and its disturbing linkage to Islam was one of the concerns expressed by the many heads of state who attended the fifth Islamic summit conference, held in Kuwait recently.

In his address, King Hussein reflected this concern by saying: "Many efforts are being made to weaken the Muslims by feeding their internal conflicts and inter-

nationalising their problems. We are witnessing today a carefully concerted campaign to tarnish our Islamic image by linking Islam to acts of terrorism carried out by certain individuals and groups. Islam, our religion, abhors such acts. Islam in which the preservation of life is a basic principle, prohibits any unlawful killing... We do not bear terrorists acts being attributed to the religion of their perpetrators except in the case of Arabs and Muslims. Why? Because the enemies of Arabs and Muslims find in acts of terror an easy means to distort our image and isolate us, to justify their acts of aggression, perpetuate their hegemony and carry out their expansionist policies."

Moreover, the American media apparently found it convenient to ignore a resolution at the Islamic summit that unanimously condemned terrorism in any form as contrary to the teachings of Islam. Such a failure is but another form of the discrimination I have defined here.

Ethnic origin and religious affiliation do not carry built-in genes of criminal impulse. To attempt to create such an impression can eventually defeat mankind's pursuit of the peace, love, charity and international brotherhood that all religions embrace, including Islam.

Amnesty International accuses U.S. of arbitrary, racial application of death penalty

Amnesty International news release

LONDON — The use of the death penalty in the United States appeared to be arbitrary and racially biased, and clearly violated international treaties signed by the U.S. government, Amnesty International has said. The worldwide human rights organisation said the evidence suggested that the penalty had become "a horrifying lottery" in which politics, money, race and where a crime was committed could play a more decisive part in sending a defendant to the death chamber than the circumstances of the crime itself.

Launching a worldwide campaign against the U.S. death penalty, Amnesty International said the rate of executions was accelerating — 57 prisoners had been executed in the past three years against 11 in the previous seven. A record 1,838 prisoners were on death row waiting to see if they too were to be "electrocuted, gassed, poisoned, hanged or shot dead" — the different U.S. methods of execution.

Those executed and the inmates still on death row included mentally ill or retarded people and prisoners who were still under 18 or who had been juveniles when their crimes were committed, it said.

Imposing death sentences on

juvenile offenders was barred by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights, both signed by the U.S. in 1977, Amnesty International said.

Two prisoners who were juvenile offenders were executed in 1986 and another 30 were on death row — including four who were aged 15 when their crimes were committed.

The execution of mentally ill prisoners contravened guidelines set by the United Nations in 1984, the organisation said — but in 1985, for instance, a black farmworker in Virginia was executed for murder after he had been diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic with a mental age of eight.

Blacks convicted of murdering whites had been found more likely to be sentenced to death than any other category of offender, but whites had only rarely been sentenced to death for killing blacks. Over 40 per cent of death row prisoners were black.

Between 1977 and 1986 nearly 90 per cent of prisoners executed had been convicted of killing whites — although there were nearly as many black victims as white ones.

The death penalty was only imposed for certain types of murder and prisoners on death row had been convicted of brutal crimes, Amnesty International

said. But the penalty itself cruelly violated the right to life and the organisation rejected the view that such treatment of prisoners could ever be justified.

As evidence of cruelty, it cited cases like these: — It took 14 minutes to kill one prisoner in the electric chair in Alabama in 1983 and during his electrocution smoke and flame erupted from his head and leg.

— Another had convulsions for eight minutes while he was being gassed in Mississippi, also in 1983.

— In Texas, a prisoner complained of pain for 10 minutes as he was being killed with an injection of poison in 1984.

Speakeading Amnesty International's campaign is a new 80,000-word report on the use of the death penalty in the U.S. since its reinstatement in 1976 after a nine-year moratorium. Of 50 U.S. states, 37 have death penalty laws — 12 have executed prisoners since 1976 and another 21 have prisoners on death row.

The report says that chance can play a big part in death sentencing, and points to the wide discretion given to U.S. prosecutors, juries and judges.

For instance, elected local prosecutors can decide whether or not to seek the death penalty in particular cases, and their decisions might be swayed by political considerations, local feeling about the penalty and the high costs

of capital trials. The report says many prosecutors are reluctant to ask for the death penalty unless under strong pressure to do so — but others seek it wherever possible.

A sentence might hinge on where the crime was committed and there are wide disparities in death sentencing across the nation — more than two-thirds of all executions since 1977 have been in the southern states of Florida, Georgia and Texas.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty as a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. It urges governments to examine the evidence that the death penalty has no special deterrent value and can encourage a climate of violence and disrespect for human life.

Calling for abolition of the penalty in the U.S., it points out that, even with the most stringent safeguards, it may be inflicted on the innocent — at least 23 wrongly convicted people are reported to have been executed in the U.S. this century.

The organisation's campaign is part of its work against the death penalty worldwide — target countries for abolition campaigns during the 1980s have included China, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

U.S. has backed away from Lebanon

By Carol Giacomo

Reuter

WASHINGTON — In 1982 and 1983, Lebanon was so high on the U.S. foreign policy agenda that President Reagan deemed it a U.S. vital interest, sent envoys to help to find a political end to civil war and deployed marines to protect Beirut.

"Yes, the situation in Lebanon is difficult, frustrating and dangerous," Reagan said in 1984, "but that is no reason to turn our backs on friends and cut and run."

On the third anniversary this month of that statement, the marines are long gone and the special envoys all but forgotten.

U.S. aid has plummeted.

Most recently, Americans have been barred from travelling to Lebanon because of increasing threats of guerrilla violence.

As factional violence turned to virtual anarchy, U.S. officials have bluntly emphasised their belief that Lebanon is responsible for its own fate.

Secretary of State George Shultz outraged many in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Arab World when he said on February 8:

"The people of Beirut have to recognise that what they are doing is ruining themselves. They, in effect, have a plague there. They are isolating themselves from the world and the world should isolate them."

The developments reflect how far the United States has been distanced from the Middle East and its problems.

"The United States is being progressively expelled from the Middle East (and) Lebanon is the extreme example," said Robert Hunter, a member of President Jimmy Carter's national security council staff from 1977 to 1981.

The grip factions hold on Beirut and the fact that Americans are prime targets of hostage-taking has caused analysts such as Hunter, now director of European studies at the private Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), to applaud the January 28 State Department edict barring U.S. travel to

Lebanon.

Some, such as Republican Senate leader Robert Dole of Kansas, want the United States to go even further and close its embassy in Beirut — something the Reagan administration so far has rejected.

"The security situation in Lebanon has deteriorated so badly and our influence on events there is so minimal it is hard to see how the embassy can play any useful role," he said.

"Closing the embassy is not abandoning anyone or giving in to terrorists. It is merely accepting the tragic reality that Beirut is fast becoming a no-man's land."

The situation did not seem so desperate in 1982, when Reagan

assigned U.S. marines to a multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut with Italian, French and British troops.

"I've concluded there is no alternative to their returning to Lebanon if that country is to stand on its own feet," he said then.

The idea was to buy time so that President Amin Gemayel and various warring factions, including those backed by Syria, could work out a plan for national reconciliation and for the departure of all foreign forces.

Despite the official rhetoric, the marine massacre — the highest U.S. military death toll since the Vietnam war — dramatically eroded public support.

Chinese force progress on Central Asian nomads

By Robert M. Poole
National Geographic

YINING, China — The old man named Asayan Jaslik remembers a time, not so long ago, when the grasslands of Central Asia were lush and the world of his people, the Kazak, seemed limitless.

His grandfather would scoop him up and prop him on the neck of their horse, and they would gallop out together to visit their kinsmen who lived in yurts, the felt tents still used by nomads throughout China's far west.

Nostalgia for olden days

"It was very joyful then," recalls Asayan, now in his 80s. "It was not as restricted as it is today. You could move everywhere. All between the mountains there was thick grass," he says, holding his hand waist-high. "Many Han have come since I was a boy."

In fact, more than 5 million Han, China's predominant ethnic group, now live in the frontier province known as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Most have migrated there — to work on farms, to serve in the army, and to build factories — since the Communist state was founded in 1949.

The Han, who made up less than 6 per cent of the province's population three decades ago, have increased to almost 40 per cent. This has brought rapid change to Xinjiang, where some 13 million people live.

Twice the size of Texas, Xinjiang has long served as a buffer between China and the Soviet Union. Until this century, it was peopled by Turkic-speaking Uygurs, Kazaks, Kirgiz, and other minority groups, most of them Muslims with ancestral ties to Mongolia and Persia rather than to China's heartland. They spoke a language sounding more like Persian or Arabic than Chinese.

Uygurs, the main Turkic group, once lived a nomadic existence, but they settled down as merchants and farmers along the old Silk Road centuries ago. Kazak and Kirgiz still speak their own language and follow the seasons on horseback, but they make up a tiny segment of the total population — about 1 million between them.

Han colonise region

The nomads, scattered

throughout the vast spaces of China's second-largest state, have felt the presence of the Han more keenly than toilers. Much of the pasture once used by Kazak and Kirgiz shepherds has been ploughed under by Han colonists. And since the 1950s, the Han have established more than a hundred state farms and doubled the land under cultivation in Xinjiang.

"It was a land of swamps and deserts when we first came," says Tsao Wenchan, one of the first Hans to settle in Xinjiang. Tsao came in 1950 as a member of the People's Liberation Army, which helped establish one of Xinjiang's first modern cities, Shihezi. "There were wild pigs, foxes, and wolves," Tsao recalls. "The agriculture was undeveloped."

Tsao and his comrades cleared the land and hauled timber from the nearby mountains to build houses. They had no ploughs, so they made furrows with sharpened cannon barrels. Because no horses or oxen were available, the soldiers got into harness and pulled the ploughs. "We were determined," says Tsao, "to turn this desert into a garden."

They think they succeeded. Today more than 500,000 Han live and work in Shihezi, a place of poplar-lined streets, flower gardens, modern apartments, and factories. By the year 2000, a local official said, the population will reach 700,000 and the size of the city itself will double. "It will be like a new California," he says.

On the main road entering Shihezi, a billboard shows Hans, Uygurs, and Kazaks holding hands and smiling under a slogan that reads: "Unite and Make China Prosper!"

That has a certain irony, since more than 95 per cent of Shihezi's people are Han, and therefore the chief beneficiaries of modernisation. Undoubtedly, the Han have brought things to Xinjiang that benefit all who live there — new hospitals, schools, highways, and housing. And minorities are not bound by the birth-control policies that limit Han parents to one child only.

Tension runs deep

Despite all that, animosities remain. Outside the post office in Urumqi, Xinjiang's capital, a police poster reports the execution of a Han man who got drunk,



Vigorously getting ready for their autumn migration, Kazak nomads in China's far-western Xinjiang region strap their belongings on a Bactrian camel. Their pastoral traditions threatened by pressures to modernise, the Kazak still speak their Turkic language and follow the

fought with a Uygur, and stabbed him to death.

Other resentments boil to the surface on occasion. Last year some 300 Uygur students marched on Beijing, in an unauthorized demonstration against nuclear testing in their homeland.

Although many of the Turkic minority are reluctant to criticise Han in public, many privately refer to Hans as "kafirs," or infidels. They note that, while some administrative jobs go to Turkic natives, the key political and military decisions are made by Hans.

The presence of the Chinese army in Xinjiang is also a sensitive point. Since tensions between the Soviets and Chinese flared in the 1960s, Beijing has kept Han militia and regular army troops stationed in Xinjiang, as many as 500,000 strong, according to some experts.

The army's primary mission is to guard the border, but soldiers also keep an eye on rebellious locals. On at least three occasions — in 1958, 1962, and 1981 — central authorities have called up the army to put down Turkic uprisings, a use of force deeply resented by Xinjiang natives.

Despite the assaults of the modern age, most Kirgiz and Kazaks manage to pursue their traditional ways, at least for now. On the road north of Yining, one

meets wave after wave of Kazak horsemen, dressed in their distinctive white felt hats and flowing black coats. They ride tall in the saddle, cutting in and out of a sheep flock, displaying an easy grace born of long experience.

Lancers struck swiftly

Their ancestors, some of whom rode with Genghis Khan, were feared throughout Asia, and for good reason: They were expert riders and fierce fighters who struck swiftly with lances, iron battle-axes, and heavy whips equipped with lashes the diameter of a garden hose, a blow from which usually meant death.

After an attack, the nomads would disperse, melting once more into the safety of the mountains. Thus they lived through an uneasy cycle of conquest and submission with Russia and China.

Perhaps it is the horsemen's fierce reputation that prompted a government official in Urumqi to speak of Kazak and Kirgiz as "uncivilised." Why, the official wanted to know, did an American writer want to visit them instead of other minority groups? And in Beijing, another official referred to nomads as "backward" and warned an American to arm himself with a knife before visiting Xinjiang.



Ringed in by vast deserts and high, rugged mountains, Chinese Central Asia—Xinjiang—developed in an isolation only recently broken by the forces of modernization.



dictates of the seasons more readily than those of distant Beijing. Bactrian camels can carry 1,000 pounds 20 miles a day across the steppes of Central Asia.

That warning, as it turned out, was unnecessary. Kazak and Kirgiz shepherds are supremely hospitable, even when an unwashed American gallops up in a cloud of dust at dinner time, unannounced, with four or five other strangers. No matter. A choice lamb is plucked from the flock and presented to the guest, who agrees that it is acceptable. The host gently lays the lamb on the ground and slits its throat.

As the lamb boils over a fire of pine and sheep dung, their visitors enter the family yurt, where thick carpets of red, blue, and yellow wool form a bright circle. A woman passes around an urn of water, precious in this desert region, so that everyone can wash.

Another woman, in a red kerchief and jangling silver bracelets, pours goat-milk tea from a steaming pot. The guests slurp the tea from bowls, making as much noise as possible to show their appreciation.

Four-hour dinner

The host breaks bread. He offers the first piece to the guest of honour. Then comes dinner — racks of spicy kebabs, followed by four other lamb courses that end, four hours later, with a noodle-and-broth dish.

"We developed as a hospitable people," says Abdul Kadir, a Kirgiz living in Artux, "because we were always scattered and always travelling. We had to rely on each other for food and drink. If we have one loaf of bread, we save half for the stranger. If we have half a loaf, we save half of that, even if our own grandchildren have less to eat."

In addition to their traditions of hospitality, many of today's Kazaks and Kirgiz still treasure the outdoor life, living in tents and sleeping under the stars.

"I want my children to do what I have done, to keep animals and live as I have lived," says Turde Ahun, a Kazak shepherd who has spent his life in the rolling Tian Shan, or Celestial Mountains, of northwestern Xinjiang. "It is all right if they want to live in the city, but most of them are like me. They don't like to study. They like to work."

A son, one of seven children, proudly nodded his assent, grinning at the old man, and pointed to the family's huge flock of sheep, now bleating and grazing

in the thin moonlight of an autumn evening.

Whether such scenes will endure in Tian Shan is an open question.

Thousands of Kazak horsemen have been "reassigned" as farmers in a part of Xinjiang that lies west of Yining, hard by the Sino-Soviet border. Here more than 14,000 Kazaks till the land, growing corn instead of sheep.

A long time learning

"It took me five years to become a true farmer," says Kimel, a Kazak who has been ploughing the thin, rocky earth of Chapchura County since 1960. "Of course I made many mistakes at first. But the government sent teachers who showed me how to work. Now I understand it. I like it because now I don't have to travel all the time."

What about other resettled Kazaks? Do they like the new way of life? Kimel hesitates and glanced at a party official for guidance: No glimmer of emotion, pro or con, comes from the official. Haltingly, Kimel answers: "Not all agreed that farming was better. Some don't like it. But there was much land here and someone had to make it productive."

In the coming years, the pressures will mount for nomads to settle into industrial jobs as Xinjiang begins to develop its great reserves of oil, coal, uranium, beryllium, and other strategic minerals. All are considered essential to China's modernisation drive.

"We have greater resources than Saudi Arabia," said an official in Xinjiang. "And we have already laid the foundations for future development."

Nomads, he said, will be involved in that development. "It is our party's intention to help rid them of their backward living conditions. Gradually, they are joining the society."

The change has already begun in the Altay Mountains of northwestern Xinjiang. Where Genghis Khan once could gallop between clear horizons of grass, the hills sprout smokestacks and oil refineries, and convoys of tanker trucks choke the road.

Beside the road, a Kazak family on migration huddles with its sheep, keeping its livestock safe from the traffic, waiting to cross over.

Algeria's population growth rate outstrips job prospects

By Charles Lambelin
Reuters

ALGIERS — Algeria's population is growing by more than three per cent a year — a rate that will double it every two decades — and employment prospects are equally bleak.

The latest available figures estimate the jobless, euphemistically described here as the "non-occupied," at more than 800,000 out of a total workforce of about 4.5 million.

A recent issue of the weekly *Algerie-Actualites* suggested that even if 100,000 jobs could be created this year as planned, about 700,000 babies would be born and between 400,000 and 500,000 young people would start seeking their first employment.

When a steep drop in oil prices cut export earnings by 40 per cent last year, Algeria had to adopt drastic austerity measures. The impact was immediate on employment for the nation's 24 million people, including a growing number of young women who want to get out of the home and work.

Large-scale investments were shelved and state firms were told to become more efficient — in other words cut jobs.

While 140,500 new jobs a year were created from 1980 to 1984, the figure dropped to 116,000 in 1985 and about 100,000 last year, *Algerie-Actualites* reported.

To provide work for job-seekers, the economy will have to create four million jobs between now and the year 2000 — 914,500 from 1985 to 1989, 1.29 million from 1990 to 1994 and 1.677,000 from 1995 to 2000.

Development policy must increase production through low-cost, labour-intensive investment if the challenge is to be met,

Algerie-Actualites said.

The labour ministry has set up a committee to study steps to preserve existing jobs and create new ones as an economic and social development priority, the weekly added.

The government is stressing the need for Algeria to meet demand for consumer goods through domestic production rather than imports, thus saving hard currency and creating jobs.

Increasing urbanisation and the decline of the rural sector have aggravated the employment problem. Agriculture, which accounted for 30 per cent of jobs in 1967, provided only 25 per cent by 1984.

Over-crowding in cities — three million now live in Algiers, a city planned for 600,000 — has created an acute housing shortage even though, according to Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, 760,000 flats went up between 1980 and 1985.

Noireddine, a taxi driver from Algiers, dreams of getting married but says he will have to wait perhaps "four or five years" until he finds a flat.

A survey of 1,000 young Algerians published in the January issue of the monthly *Parcours Magrebins*, asked which problem cast the biggest shadow over the future. Thirty-three per cent replied nuclear conflict and 24.6 per cent population growth.

Algerie-Actualites agreed. "Give the country a three-year respite (from population growth) and you would stop talking about a crisis, scarcities, and fluctuating oil prices."

"Otherwise we shall have to give up any hope of development and pray God that no other catastrophe hits us. One does not procreate with impunity, whatever the moralists may say."

Foreign fur trade threatens Iraq's desert fox

By Subhy Haddad
Reuters

MOSUL, Iraq — Iraq's long-eared desert fox may soon disappear from its northern hunting grounds if a trapping spree for its fine fur goes unchecked, say traders.

Foreign residents and tourists are main buyers of the animal's sandy-coloured pelt, sold here by the thousand for an average price of only two Iraqi dinars (\$6) each.

Destined for sale in expensive foreign boutiques, the pelts have sparked a lucrative trade for Iraqi dealers, who re-sell them at five times that price.

"Foreigners are our main customers... some of them buy as many as 300 skins. They consider the price very cheap for such a rare commodity," said Jajan Othman, who runs a spacious shop in Bah El Touh, Mosul's old sug.

"If locals buy the fur it is only for decorative purposes. They rarely make it into garments," he added, amid the bustle and smells of the traditional Arab market. Othman said most of his cus-

tomers were West Germans, Italians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Chinese and South Koreans working on development projects in northern Iraq. Recently, he bought 4,000 pelts from a single bedouin hunter, the fox's main enemy.

Native to the Arabian Peninsula, north east Africa and parts of Iran and Iraq, the animal used to roam the Jazira plains and nearby mountain foothills of Sinjar some 400 kilometres north of Baghdad in large numbers.

But today the bedouins complain that the fox, despised for its appetite for farmers' poultry, is no longer as common as it was five years ago.

The bedouins roaming have developed skilful trapping methods. They do not use guns or metal traps which would harm the animal's skin... theirs are ingenious wood traps erected over open pits," Othman said.

So far there are no effective rules for the preservation of wildlife in the region. The upsurge in foreign demand for fox furs is actually threatening the animal with extinction in some areas, Othman said.

Rising oceans threaten coastal cities

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

PARIS — Within 30 years, rising seas will wash away entire countries and flood cities from Boston to Bombay, but no one seems to care, a top authority on oceans warns.

"In Bangladesh alone, 15 million people will have to move or drown," Stjepan Kekes has said in an interview. "It is unbelievable. Politicians don't want to worry about the long term. They won't be around."

Venice is already in peril, Kekes said, because "it is sinking, but also water is rising around it."

Kiribati, a Pacific island nation, could disappear entirely, he added. So could the Sydney opera house.

Kekes, a flamboyant and widely respected Yugoslavian marine biologist, heads the United Nations Environment Programme's Centre for Oceans and Coastal Areas. He monitors regional centres from Nairobi, Kenya.

He came to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in Paris to confer with other specialists who echo his view — and his frustration that no one seems to be paying attention.

Kekes said increasing carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere raises temperatures, melting ice and causing the "greenhouse effect." At the same time, warmer water is expanding, raising sea levels.

Scientists fear a massive break-up of the Antarctic shelf which might speed the process dramatically. Kekes estimates seas will rise by 1.5 metres to 3.5 metres, within three decades. Low-lying Pacific islands, such as Fiji, will lose fertile coastal lands.

Specialists warn that coastal cities everywhere will be threatened, defensive measures could run into the hundreds of billions of dollars, and the social impact could cause sharp conflicts among countries.

"Bangladesh will have to evacuate huge areas because they don't have the money to build dikes, like The Netherlands," Kekes said. "But where will they go? If they invade India, who could blame them?"

Working independently, other scientists have expressed similar fears. Last year, the first international symposium on "cities on the sea" met at Haifa.

Nicolas Fleming, of the Institute of Oceanographic Studies in

Wormly, England, warned that sections of the North Carolina and Virginia coastlines already were threatened.

Fleming has studied nearly 1,000 coastal cities which have disappeared, at least partially, since antiquity.

"It is happening around us, and we can't get anybody interested," Kekes said. "It is just not the kind of thing you can make into a headline; you can't visualise it. But it is happening."

He points to the village of Argenteiere, in the French Alps. Postcards of the 1920s show a glacier surrounding the village church. Today, apparently because of warmer temperatures, the ice has receded 200 yards up the mountain.

Measurements show a similar but less-obvious process taking place almost everywhere there is permanent ice, scientists say.

Kekes worries that little can be done about rising oceans beyond studying the phenomenon and preparing for the worst.

"The process has already started," he said. "We might slow it down by burning less fossil fuels, (but) the fundamental changes have already taken place."

Periodic measurements are important, he added, but the change will not be linear. The oceans are likely to rise at different levels each year, perhaps with sharp, sudden increases.

Related problems worsen the impact. For example, water may be rising faster than coral reefs can grow, submerging them too deeply and, in effect, drowning them. If the reefs die, countless islands will lose their natural barriers against the sea.

Water temperature changes are affecting marine life in ways which are still not clear.

"We are just starting to find out the real impact and dangers, but it is only among small groups in scientific meetings," Kekes said. "But no one else seems to care."

UNEP regional centres are making careful assessments of other marine problems, such as alarming levels of DDT and other pesticides still widely used in developing countries.

DDT in the livers of Antarctic penguins shows how far contamination has carried. Scientists are beginning to monitor mussels as indicators of DDT levels around the world.

Marine pollution is also a serious problem in some regions.

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Arsenal, Tottenham ease into FA Cup 6th round

LONDON (R) — London's threatened domination of the English soccer season gained impetus when Arsenal and Tottenham eased into the quarter-finals of the Football Association (FA) Cup.

Arsenal's unspectacular and unexpected climb up the First Division table has not been met with unanimous approval and it won few new friends with the manner of its untidy 2-0 win over Second Division tailenders Barnsley Saturday.

Not for the first time this season Arsenal's opener came via a Martin Hayes penalty after an hour and the relief on the High-bury terraces was mirrored on the pitch.

The mercurial Charlie Nicholas was immediately taken off the substitutes' bench and the Scottish striker showed a refreshing sense of adventure with a breath-taking goal in the closing stages.

Like the jealous neighbour it is, Tottenham took the same route to victory against First Division struggler Newcastle who gave as good as it got until Clive Allen netted his 35th goal of the season with a 20th minute penalty.

Arsenal, second in the First Division will be hoping to keep alive its hopes of winning the English treble when it meets its great north London rival in the second leg of the less important

League Cup semifinal in eight days. Tottenham won the first leg 1-0.

The two Londoners are joint favourites to win the FA Cup with league leader Everton, who meets Wimbledon today.

London's representation in the last eight of the FA Cup could be as high as four because West Ham and Watford both drew away from home and will be favourites to win their midweek replays.

West Ham enjoyed an excellent 1-1 draw at Sheffield Wednesday, while Watford was relieved to escape with a similar result at Third Division Walsall.

But London's fifth surviving club, Queen's Park Rangers, failed to reach the sixth round when it lost 2-1 at Second Division Leeds.

Whatever the outcome of Walsall's return date at Watford, the Third Division is guaranteed one club in the quarter-finals following Wigan's splendid 3-0 home win over Second Division Hull. But rejuvenated Coventry produced the most impressive win of the day when it travelled to Second Division high-fliers Stoke

and emerged the 1-0 winner, courtesy of a Micky Gynn goal after 72 minutes.

There was further good news for Arsenal in the league when third-placed Liverpool failed to move above the Londoners after being held to a 2-2 draw at Aston Villa despite going ahead after 40 seconds with a Craig Johnston goal.

But an own goal by Mark Lawrenson, Ireland's European Championship hero in Scotland on Wednesday, and a 43rd minute effort from defender Paul Elliott left Liverpool trailing until Paul Walsh grabbed a late equaliser.

Everton continues to lead the First Division with 54 points, followed by Arsenal (53) and Liverpool (52).

The Scottish Cup provided the most romantic tale of the day when Highland League outfit Peterhead came from behind to draw 2-2 at Second Division leader Raith.

A large percentage of Peterhead's supporters' club members will be unable to attend next week's replay.

Leading cup contender Dundee United, who meets Barcelona in the quarter-finals of UEFA Cup, was almost a victim of a surprise at First Division strugglers Brechin where it was fortunate to secure a one-goal victory.

Becker downs Spain's Sanchez in preview match for Davis Cup

INDIAN WELLS, California (R) — West Germany's Boris Becker grabbed an important psychological advantage over Spain's Emilio Sanchez three weeks before the Davis Cup tennis clash between their two nations.

Becker, the second seed, cruised into the semifinals of the \$435,000 Pilot Pen Classic with an efficient 6-3, 7-5 victory over his 10th-seeded rival.

Spain entertains West Germany in Barcelona in the world group first round tie on March 13-15 and the reigning Wimbledon champion said: "This win will give me the edge for the Davis Cup."

"The clay there won't be much slower than the court here but I know I'll have to work for every point."

Stefan Edberg, who has won his last two tournaments, and fellow-Swede Mats Wilander also advanced to the semifinals Friday as all four top seeds took their expected places.

Top seeded Edberg had to work hard to overcome seventh seed Czechoslovak Miloslav Mecir 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 in a match which lasted two hours and finished under lights in the cool of evening.

"It was like winter out there," said Edberg afterwards. "I had to pump my fists a few times to warm up."



Boris Becker ... warms up for Davis Cup

Wilander, seeded fourth, had a more comfortable passage. He crushed unseeded Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland 6-3, 6-0 while third seed Yannick Noah of France went through 6-0, 3-6, 6-4 against compatriot Thierry Tulasne.

Becker broke Sanchez twice to take the first set but dropped his serve to trail the Spaniard 4-3 in the second.

But Sanchez could not capitalise and allowed Becker to break back immediately. The West German then broke again in the 12th game, clinching victory with a raking cross-court pass.

Afterwards Sanchez remained optimistic about his Davis Cup chances. "I didn't know how well we were playing but now I think I can win that match," he said.

Edberg, looked in trouble against Mecir when he dropped the first set then trailed 2-0 in the second. But he rallied to level the set, broke the seventh seed for a 4-3 lead and then went away to secure his place in the last four with ease.

"I was almost gone for a while," Edberg said later. "But these days I know how to play him. In the past I didn't have a clue."

Swedes upset S. Korea in table tennis

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Second-seeded Sweden scrapped past South Korea 5-4 Saturday in an exciting marathon finish in the men's quarter-finals of the 39th World Table Tennis Championships here.

The four-and-a-half hour long tie found the Swedes on the edge of an upset by the South Koreans, who heat the tournament's top seed China in the Asian Games last year.

Ninth seeded South Koreans began with a bang and had the crowd spellbound with their handling of the Swedes and gave the spectators one of the most exciting matches.

After Erik Lindh beat Kim Ki Taek 12-21, 23-21, 21-19 to wrest the initial lead, Yoo Nam Kyu, the Asian Games champ, restored parity and defeated Jan-Ove Waldner in a three-setter 21-18, 16-21, 21-15.

Waldner, regarded as world's no. 5, seemed off colour for most of the match.

European champion Jorgen Persson was the next to have his reputation dented with Kim Wan

scalping him 12-21, 21-10, 21-17. Kim Ki Taek returned to the table to win his second match, with Waldner continuing to disappoint the Swedes by going down 21-11, 21-18.

The see-saw battle went on until, in the crucial decider, Lindh beat Yoo 21-18, 21-8 and gave his teammates the best present they could have hoped for.

The last victory also ensured that Sweden does not play China before the finals.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union seemed to continue the trend of upsets when it surged to a 2-0 lead over Yugoslavia, rated sixth here. But their hopes were short lived when the Yugoslavs went on to win five games in a row. The Group CC tie was won by Yugoslavia 5-2.

Top seeded China mauled the opposition in Group AA and toyed with England 5-1.

Jordan picked up its first win with a 5-2 win over Ecuador.

In the women's events, title holders China and Asian Games champion South Korea were among the six teams to ensure

quarter-final berths Saturday in the tournament.

Japan, Hungary, Holland and the Soviet Union were the others to forge ahead in the second stage of the tournament, being played at Indira Gandhi Stadium.

China whipped France 3-0 in their Group AA match, adding to Friday's 3-0 win over Poland.

The winners of initial draws have been divided into groups from AA to MM, each with four teams.

Jiao Zhimin, seeded second in the singles, needed only a few minutes to win her first match for China, defeating Patricia Aubry of France 21-7, 21-6.

Japan, which came seventh in the last world championships, also thrashed Poland 3-0. China will meet Japan to decide the winner in the AA Group.

In Group CC, South Korea humbled Sweden 3-0, while Hungary beat Taiwan 3-1.

The Netherlands, ranked fourth in the championship, brushed aside Hong Kong 3-0 to advance toward a place in the last eight in the second stage.

France, Scotland win in 5 nation rugby

LONDON (R) — Centre Philippe Sella intercepted a pass and sprinted 60 metres for a try which inspired France to a 19-15 win over England in a five nations match brimming with passion and commitment.

Sella, the player of the championship last year, broke a 12-12 deadlock Saturday midway through the second half when he intercepted the ball inside his own half and accelerated through the startled England defence.

He swerved fullback Marcus Rose and sprinted the remaining 20 metres for a memorable try which was greeted with an equal mixture of joy and relief by his delighted team-mates.

France, trailing 12-3 at halftime to a rejuvenated England side, clawed back to 12-6 through a dropped goal by fullback Serge Blanco. It then equalised when dynamic flanker Erik Champ exploded through the middle of the English defence to set up a try for leftwing Erik Bonneval.

England, beaten but far from disgraced thanks to a magnificent forward effort spearheaded by giant locks Wade Dooley and Steve Bainbridge, scored its points through four penalties from Rose and a dropped goal by

flyhalf Rob Andrew.

Scotland downs Ireland

Meanwhile in Edinburgh, joint five nations champion Scotland opened its 1987 campaign with a 16-12 victory over Ireland at Murrayfield.

Trials by Roy Laidlaw and Iwan Tukalo, two drop goals by flyhalf John Rutherford and a conversion from Gavin Hastings gave Scotland victory against Ireland's goal, drop goal and penalty.

Both teams tried to play an open game in perfect conditions but it was the Scottish backs who managed to string their passes together.

The host spent most of the first 20 minutes in Ireland's half and Rutherford dropped two goals to give it an early lead.

But on a rare visit into Scottish

territory the Irish forwards burst away from a line-out and captain Donal Lenihan crashed over. Irish centre Michael Kiernan converted and dropped a goal to give Ireland the lead.

But Scotland always looked on top in the loose forward play and its backs were menacing throughout.

Scrumhalf Laidlaw sneaked round them all five metres out to score in the first half and left winger Tukalo tiptoed over in the second half after Rutherford had kicked ahead.

Ireland rallied at the end and an injury time penalty by Kiernan — he had missed five previous attempts — narrowed the gap.

Scotland's fullback Gavin Hastings, top scorer in the competition last season, missed five penalty attempts and a conversion.

Rugby Standings in 5 Nation Tourney

	P	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts
France	2	2	0	0	35	24	4
Scotland	1	1	0	0	16	12	2
Ireland	2	1	0	1	29	16	2
Wales	1	0	0	1	9	16	0
England	2	0	0	2	15	36	0

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Third World debt may reach 1,080b in 1987

WASHINGTON (AP) — Debts of poor countries will reach a total of \$1,080 billion this year, the World Bank report predicted.

"The fact that debt did not increase much last year, in fact by only about one per cent in real terms, is not a good thing in these current circumstances," said Mr. Jean Baneth, the Frenchman who heads the bank's economic analysis and projections department.

"It is not a good thing because it reflects the drying up of financing following the Mexican crisis almost half a decade ago and because it imposed on developing countries an enormous adjustment effort."

Mr. Charles Larkum, a Briton in charge of the external debt division said that if inflation is allowed for, the total debt actually dropped during 1986.

The bank's annual study of poor countries' debt says they have kept up relations with their creditors by stalling their development and reducing their people's incomes. They already have low average incomes, from \$110 a year of the average Ethiopian to \$2,410 in Argentina, compared with \$16,330 a year for the average Swiss.

The World Bank is owned by 151 governments, with the United States holding the biggest block of shares. It lent them more than \$16 billion in the year that ended last June 30.

Lending from government and intergovernmental bodies like the

World Bank have been increasing while lending from commercial banks dropped.

Attitudes harden

"Bankers' attitudes have hardened with the passage of time, and the perceived incentives for further lending have been weakened," the report says.

Money flowing from poor to richer countries over the last three years, in the form of payments of principal and interest, amounted to \$66 billion beyond what came into the poor countries as new lending. The shortfall was \$29 billion last year, up from \$26.3 billion in 1985, according to the bank.

This outflow reverses the usual trend. Traditionally, capital flows from rich countries to poor ones: Investors get a good return on their money, while the investment in better roads, dams, farms and factories creates new jobs and raises living standards in the borrowing countries. That is what happened in the United States in the last century, and in Japan after World War II.

The report says sacrifices by the poor countries are not enough to get them growing again — there must be more lending from abroad.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker proposed in October 1985 to lend another \$29 billion to 15 heavily indebted countries, in exchange for growth-oriented economic policies by the countries.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Feb. 14, '87 and ending Wednesday, Feb. 18, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Bank	20600	46419	2,250	2,210	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	2708	5810	2,070	2,200	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	25648	44176	1,660	1,740	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	14081	19074	1,270	1,400	1,000
Housing Bank	1060	1654	1,530	1,580	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	60000	114000	2,100	1,900	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	777	25680	30,250	32,000	5,000
Bank of Jordan	44778	1049061	17,800	23,400	5,000
Arab Bank	4480	560016	125,750	126,000	10,000
Jordan National Bank	43582	115821	2,470	2,680	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	18600	12764	0,670	0,690	1,000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	1653	1512	1,430	1,400	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	117691	30643	0,730	0,790	1,000
National Financial Investments	2100	2915	1,380	1,400	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	34300	21292	0,590	0,620	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	9717	9148	0,900	0,950	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
East Estatic Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	38484	150888	3,500	3,500	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	129	110	0,830	0,850	1,000
Jordan Insurance	9673	107839	11,000	11,000	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	2850	2460	0,840	0,870	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	9420	10362	1,070	1,100	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	300	300	1,020	1,000	1,000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	5973	7825	1,280	1,350	1,000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	13450	9864	0,790	0,800	1,000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Al-Izhar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	2220	3134	1,430	1,400	1,000
Services and industries					
Darco for Housing and Investment	14336	8997	0,640	0,610	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	700	350	0,500	0,500	1,000
Management and Consultancy	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Investment	63846	46473	0,670	0,700	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	28239	5063	0,670	0,680	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipment	34009	41160	0,960	0,960	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	2700	1242	0,960	0,960	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	13479	20354	1,460	1,470	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab International Hotels	104700	45719	0,410	0,440	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	15466	43855	0,880	0,940	1,000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	129578	68489	0,370	0,550	1,000
Jordan Dairy	34009	41160	1,210	1,210	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	23900	51722	2,120	2,160	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	632241	583778	0,840	0,940	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	15536	37264	2,390	2,400	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	9640	13774	1,410	1,450	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	4761	23034	4,550	5,100	1,000
Aladdin Industries	181775	182793	0,950	1,050	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	420369	662134	1,510	1,550	1,000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	107	471	3,950	4,400	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	15150	15776	0,980	1,000	1,000
Chemical Industries	35981	33275	1,040	1,190	1,000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	35069	18899	0,470	0,530	1,000
Dar Al Daw' for Development and Investment	2550	3491	1,360	1,390	1,000
National Steel Industries	449579	994929	1,960	2,200	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	12700	11532	0,860	0,900	1,000
General Mining	150	348	1,650	1,650	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	8354	57255	6,800	6,900	5,100
Jordan Lime & Brick	266686	107033	0,240	0,390	1,000
National Industries	18030	13434	0,670	0,770	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	238001	8617	0,280	0,300	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	850	825	0,970	0,970	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	24775	30451	1,200	1,240	1,000
Rafid Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	50	115	2,300	2,300	1,000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tanning	75	122	1,620	1,620	1,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	78003	75869	0,950	0,980	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	14413	8726	0,570	0,610	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Industrial Investment Corporation	699588	1519496	1,980	2,520	1,000
Jordan Sulphur Chemicals	415838	497904	1,200	1,180	1,000
Jordan Cement Factories	—	—	—	—	1,000
Grand total	4,295,286	7,559,436	—	—	—

Arab assets abroad rise

LONDON (AP) — The value of investments by Arab oil-producing nations overseas has increased despite the drop in oil prices that forced them to draw on reserves to pay domestic bills, financial analysts say.

Figures released by the Bank of England this month show Arab oil-producing nations remain key players in international financial markets. They had nearly \$450 billion in assets overseas at the end of September 1986, up from \$423.1 billion a year earlier.

Their assets increased in value even though the oil exporters liquidated \$17.4 billion in foreign reserves during the first three quarters of 1986 to cover budget deficits, the British central bank said.

Bankers and economists specialising in the Middle East say the increase is mainly due to the sophisticated investment policies of the oil-producing nations, which have taken advantage of a fall in the U.S. dollar and buoyant Western stock markets.

"Arab investors have gotten a lot more shrewd, whether it's because of time or the downfall in oil prices," said Mr. Paul Barker, a consultant on Arab banking and economics.

Mr. Robert Pritchard, director of Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Ltd., said the oil producers have an "enormous amount invested in non-dollar assets" that allowed them to take advantage of the dollar's sharp decline during the past year.

Saudi Arabian light crude, which was officially priced at \$28 a barrel in January 1986, fell to a low of \$7.46 a barrel in July and is now selling at about \$17 a barrel.

Mr. Roger Mabro, director of Oxford University's Institute for Energy Studies, said the value of Arab assets — including bank deposits, stocks, government bonds and business investments

— will depend on the fortunes of the stock markets, and to a lesser extent on exchange rates.

"They will go up when the stock market booms, but when it dips, you lose," he said.

On the international financial scene, Mr. Pritchard said, the oil producers are considerably less important now than Japan, which he said is exporting capital at the rate of about \$150 billion a year.

But the oil producers can still make waves on financial markets by redeploying vast assets invested overseas in the years after the 1973 oil price boom, he said.

The oil producers ranked fourth on the list of those with the largest foreign assets at the end of 1985 with \$438 billion, a position economists say they still hold.

The United States was first with \$952 billion followed by Britain with \$859 billion and Japan with \$440 billion, according to figures from the countries' central banks.

The Bank of England compiles its statistics on the deployment of oil exporters' assets mainly from the recipient countries.

It gives no country-by-country breakdown of foreign assets but says "the vast majority" is held by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. It also gives no breakdown on whether the assets are held by governments or individuals, saying it is often difficult to differentiate.

The \$447.9 billion in foreign assets held by the oil producers in September 1986 included \$164.7 billion in bank deposits, \$141.3 billion in investments and \$31.4 billion in government bonds.

The remainder includes concessional loans to developing countries and loans to the International Monetary Fund.

The European Community, especially Britain, remains the favourite choice for Arab investors. They held \$142.8 billion in assets in England at the end of September 1986, an increase of \$16 billion over the previous year.

Mr. Barker said he sees two current trends in Arab investment — an overall drop in the placement of government funds in the international market but an increase of private sector funds going abroad from the Gulf area.

"Companies incorporated in the Gulf are trying to look abroad for other forms of business," he said.

Mr. Timothy Ingram, Middle East director for Grindlays Bank, said the decline in oil earnings that started in 1983 and accelerated in 1986 "actually perversely promoted investment abroad" because of a lack of investment opportunity in the Arab countries.

Banking sources said another reason pushing the private sector in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to invest abroad is the possibility of the governments running out of money — and trying to tap their assets.

The Saudis publicly conceded for the first time in announcing their budget for fiscal 1987 that they would dip into reserves to meet the projected deficit of 52.72 billion riyals (\$14.05 billion).

The Kuwaiti government, which economists say receives at least 50 per cent of its income from non-oil investments, has assets across the world including holdings in Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, Metallgesellschaft and Volkswagen Do Brasil, property along the River Thames in London and Gulf oil's European holdings.

Brazil suspends interest payment

BRASILIA (Agencies) — President Jose Sarney announced Friday night Brazil was indefinitely suspending interest payments on its \$103 billion foreign debt, the largest in the developing world.

It had been expected that President Sarney would announce a suspension of payments for three months. But the president did not set a timetable for renewing payments.

President Sarney is facing Brazil's worst economic crisis since taking office two years ago as the nation's first civilian president in 21 years. He said Friday that Brazil would renew negotiations with foreign bankers.

"I want to announce that the country is suspending payments on interest of its foreign debt," President Sarney said in a nationwide television and radio speech. "I must confess it isn't easy to take a decision of this magnitude."

"We will negotiate a formula to pay within parameters that don't compromise our economic development," he said. "A formula that avoids political instability, recession, unemployment, and social crisis."

"This is not an attitude of confrontation," the president said.

Brazil has been paying about \$12 billion a year on its debt. About one-fourth of the debt is held by U.S. banks such as Citibank and Chase Manhattan of New York.

President Sarney also announced other moves to salvage the Brazilian economy:

— For six months, Brazil's treasury would spend only what it takes in.

— State-run companies will only make investments with resources they generate or with resources already allocated.

— A total revision of government subsidies.

Meanwhile, Argentine Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn said Argentina could suspend payments on its \$53 billion foreign debt if commercial banks refuse its request for finance to meet growth targets.

"If the international banks don't grant us the \$2.15 billion we asked for, priority will be given to growth of the gross domestic product rather than meeting foreign debt payments," he told reporters.

"If they put nonsense to us, we will reply with nonsense," Mr. Brodersohn said after a meeting with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille.

Mr. Brodersohn said he was reasonably confident Argentina would reach agreement with the steering committee of its creditor banks in New York this week.

Argentina's loan request is based on a four per cent growth plan for 1987. "This is not negotiable," he said.

He said he believed the steering committee understood this. "My conclusion after many talks is optimistic and positive," he added.

Mr. Brodersohn said Brazil's announcement would create considerable tension.

"It will cause a certain degree of tension with the creditor banks because (Brazil) is the main debtor in Latin America," he said.

He said in view of Argentina's economic progress in recent years it had asked for better interest rates and conditions than other countries in the region.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A Sunday when you have the chance to live whatever lofty school of thought you agree with. There will be the temptation to break up existing home harmony.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Out of town communications can be a test now, so use your wisdom. Don't make any hasty moves.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You feel under pressure today. Don't start any arguments with your mate. Remain poised.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Something may happen today that is not to your liking. Postpone handling a civic affair.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) It's a good day to enjoy the hobbies you like. Forget work that could not turn out as you want it to.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) As amusement you have been looking forward to is postponed. Take this in your stride and remain calm.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The situation may be difficult at home today, but don't try to run away from it since the outside world is worse.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are finding it difficult to gain the data you need, but don't change your views until you have found it.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try not to worry about practical affairs or you may wind up depressed. Meditate and think positive.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get into philosophical studies and avoid the tendency to feel discontented.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take care you do not upset the one you love. Show more affection for this person and be bapier.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You usually get along well with all kinds of people, but you have to use tact today since things are a bit strange.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It's not a good day to get into any credit or civic affairs since your judgment could be rather faulty now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will feel that whatever he, or she, decides is right, so you must teach this one to listen to others. Make sure to provide for a fine education and add foreign languages since there is bound to be much travel here. The field of imports is fine here.

THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington

ACROSS

- Seedcases
- Balloonist
- Paces
- Newspaper item
- Tennis great
- Scop plant
- Wooler
- Tennis great
- Begun
- Abusing
- Cause terror
- Scot. negative
- Chore
- Poetic contraction
- Pine
- Self
- Intended
- Certain tire
- Variety show
- Each
- Of (worthless)
- Look of hair
- Playground item
- Favorite
- Gone by
- Unlaid
- Being
- Grande
- Originally
- IRS word
- Let up
- Nile city
- Gesto
- Huge old style
- Tied
- Slippery
- Defect
- Germans
- Musings: abbr.

DOWN

- Census
- Orchestra member
- Opera singer
- Alban and Martin
- Meadow sound
- Query
- Old amusement park ride
- "Johnny"
- Fast
- Auto, amos.
- Certain awards
- Acrostic
- Vordugo
- Salt
- Gesto
- 22 Singer Tome
- Links
- Necessity
- Piles
- 27 Sany
- Ripening
- agent
- Witch's brew
- Fr. depl.
- Modern prot.
- Predicament
- Singer Lopez
- "— Death"
- Prophet
- or Rose
- Country
- monogram
- Gar. article
- Spunk
- Camps for soldiers
- Prepares food in a way
- Pointless
- Fits
- Red or Dead
- Sins
- City on the
- 61 Graf
- 62 Building
- wings
- 63 Tulle shoes
- 66 Noeline style
- 67 Finale

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ALLOHA AVES CAIPA
RIE

Vetoes by U.S., U.K. block sanctions against Pretoria

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States and Britain have vetoed a resolution calling for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of ending its apartheid race policies.

Friday night's U.N. Security Council vote came at the end of a four-day debate on racial turmoil in South Africa, where a state of emergency is in force.

West Germany also opposed the draft, while France and Japan abstained.

Italy, the other Western member of the 15-nation council, voted for the resolution, sponsored by five non-aligned countries — Argentina, Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates, and Zambia. Also voting in favour were Bulgaria, China, the Soviet Union and Venezuela.

The resolution, expressing outrage at the "Pretoria racist regime's further intensification of its repressive rule," would have imposed a range of mandatory sanctions similar to those enacted last year by the U.S. Congress over President Reagan's veto.

It would have barred imports of South African krugerrand coins, military goods, sugar, uranium, coal, iron, steel, and agricultural products, and would have prohibited exports to South Africa of computers, crude oil and petroleum products.

Air links, nuclear trade, South African deposit accounts and the promotion of tourism would also have been banned, and tax treaties terminated.

Speaking immediately before the vote, U.S. Ambassador Herbert Okun said Washington "totally rejects the notion that we should eliminate apartheid by provoking the collapse of the South African economy and a subsequent violent revolution."

The United States did not believe the United Nations should mandate to all its members what their appropriate course of action should be, he said.

It would be all but impossible to enforce worldwide mandatory sanctions and very difficult to agree later whether sufficient progress had been made toward dismantling apartheid to warrant lifting them, Mr. Okun said.

Ambassador James Gbeho of Ghana, one of the sponsors of the resolution, appealed to U.N.

members to "move away from short-sighted and narrow motives" and to take firm action.

He said the draft did not seek to go beyond the measures already endorsed by the legislatures of various member states. Italy's Maurizio Bucci said selective mandatory sanctions could play a useful role as a "powerful political message and as an instrument to exert gradual pressure for change" on the South African government.

In Pretoria, Foreign Minister P. Botha said British and U.S. vetoes of the U.N. resolution would provide only temporary respite from what he called an international vendetta.

He said in a statement soon after the results of Friday night's Security Council vote that he expected new plans were already being made to instigate worldwide sanctions.

Mr. Botha called on moderate South Africans to unite against the moves.

"(South Africans) would not be prescribed to, especially by countries where there were indications of a semblance of democracy," he said.

Mr. Botha said the outcome had been expected, except for the vote by Italy. He said he would contact his Italian counterpart on the "inexplicable" action of the Italian government.

In London, Britain's opposition Labour Party condemned as disgraceful Britain's veto.

"The government's decision to veto South African sanctions is particularly disgraceful since the Security Council resolution followed closely the proposals overwhelmingly adopted by the U.S. Congress," Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey said.

He accused Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of giving aid and comfort to South African President P.W. Botha in the middle of the campaign for the whites-only elections set for May 6.

Mrs. Thatcher has continually opposed full economic sanctions

against South Africa and only reluctantly agreed in September to adopt a weaker package of sanctions along with the European Community. It includes a ban on imports of steel, iron and gold coins.

Before the council vote, West Germany warned South Africa's neighbours Friday of serious consequences for them if mandatory economic sanctions were imposed against Pretoria and questioned whether effective relief could be provided them.

Hans Werner Lautenschlager, the West German chief delegate, said South African threats of counter-measures in the region should be taken seriously.

Given the present economic, traffic and geographical conditions, such counter-measures might entail serious consequences for the neighbouring states, he said.

It was an open question, he said, whether help from abroad would be sufficient to redress a further deterioration of their already precarious economic situation, Mr. Lautenschlager said in an address in the Security Council.

While denouncing the South African system as a violation of elementary human rights, Mr. Lautenschlager said it was hard to imagine that increased economic pressure could effectively alter "the rigid mentality of apartheid" and bring about its abolition.

The end of apartheid could not be prevented in the long term, he said.

He did not say whether West Germany would vote against the resolution, which diplomats said was likely to be vetoed by the United States and Britain.

Raphael Muli Kilu of Kenya said the South African government had engaged in devious manoeuvres to try to convince the world that reforms were under way while the situation in the country had assumed genocidal proportions.

He said his government favoured comprehensive mandatory sanctions and that the resolution before the council was the least the 15-nation body could do in face of Pretoria's audacious challenge to Security Council authority.

U.S. to consult allies on SDI tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two senior arms control specialists are making plans for extensive consultation with the United States' allies before President Ronald Reagan decides whether to approve new "Star Wars" tests, sources say.

The tentative decision to send Paul H. Nitze and Edward Rowley to Western Europe, Asia and the Pacific next week indicates Mr. Reagan may be ready to implement a broad interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

That would permit the Pentagon to try out exotic technology developed on a crash basis in American laboratories for a possible space-based defence against Soviet missiles.

Mr. Reagan announced in October 1985 that the United States would adhere to a narrow interpretation even though he said a broader reading of the treaty was legal.

On Tuesday, the State Department said U.S. negotiators had explained the broad interpretation of the treaty to the Soviets at the Geneva arms control talks "and why we believe it's fully justified."

A senior U.S. official, in an interview Friday, said "the Pentagon feels they could do better if one would implement the broader interpretation, rather than the narrow one."

But the official, who discussed the situation only if his name was withheld, said Mr. Reagan had not decided on expanded Star Wars tests.

"It's still an unsettled matter within the administration, and between the White House and Congress, and with our allies, and we want to do some consultation before any decision is made," he said.

While Britain is inclined to support whatever decision Mr. Reagan makes, several of the other allies are hesitant about expanding Star Wars test because they feel it could hurt U.S. negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at reducing nuclear weapons, the official said.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva are close to agreement on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Moscow to announce nuclear test in advance

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said that Moscow will announce its next nuclear test in advance, breaking with a tradition of silence about such explosions, Moscow Radio reported Saturday.

Mr. Gorbachev, speaking Friday in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, said Moscow was not yet conducting tests although it had abandoned its unilateral moratorium when the United States carried out its first blast of the year earlier this month.

There were limits to Moscow's patience and, if Washington did not reverse its policy, the Soviet Union would act.

"We will tell you when this is going to happen," the radio quoted him as saying.

The Soviet Union has never announced tests in advance or reported that they have taken place but independent scientific bodies have monitored them.

Moscow introduced its moratorium in August 1985 but Washington declined to join it, citing verification problems and its own security needs.

On television Friday night, Mr. Gorbachev sidestepped a question from a man in Tallinn who asked when the next nuclear test would take place by asking him what he thought. The man said: "I think we could wait a little."

Mr. Gorbachev then reiterated accusations that Washington wanted to achieve military superiority and exhaust the Soviet Union economically.

The Americans feared the Kremlin's drive to revitalise the economy as much if not more than Soviet weapons, he said.

12 nations table proposal on freedom of information

VIENNA (R) — Twelve Western nations have tabled a 15-point proposal at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) for improving general access to information and journalists' working conditions.

The proposal would oblige signatory states to allow unimpeded reception of broadcasts across frontiers, it was announced at a news conference.

The proposal was submitted by the delegations of Spain, Britain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, West Germany, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and the United States.

They want to reduce the waiting-time for journalistic visas to a

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Jerry Hall acquitted of drug charges

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — American fashion model Jerry Hall, girlfriend of rock star Mick Jagger, has been acquitted of drug charges but said the "nightmare ordeal" cost her \$200,000 in modelling assignments. "I am wondering who's going to pay for that," Hall, 30, said amid popping champagne corks at a hastily arranged news conference in a luxury resort hotel. She refused to answer questions. "It's been a month out of my (two) children's lives, a month out of mine and Mick's lives and I'm very happy to be leaving here and going back to America," she model said. "I have always maintained my complete innocence in this matter from the very beginning and I am very happy this has been clearly established by a court of law." Barbados Chief Magistrate Frank King acquitted Hall after rejecting her lawyers' request that the charges be dismissed.

Pair charged in satanic cult murder

RICHMOND, Indiana (R) — An ex-convict and his girlfriend were charged with murder in what police said was the apparent ritual devil-worship slaying of a young woman whose legs were sawed off. Wayne County officials charged John Lee Fryman, 24, and Beverly Cox, 20, both from the Cincinnati, Ohio, area, with aggravated murder in the death of Monica Lemen, 21. The two were arrested after an investigation triggered when wedding guests at a rural church in Franklin County, Indiana, discovered Lemen's body-clad legs in a weed patch last Saturday. Police said their search led them to Fryman's trailer home in a Cincinnati suburb, where they found bloodstains and several apparent devil worship items, including black candles and an altar formed from a gravestone. Lemen, a Cincinnati bakery store clerk, disappeared on Feb. 9. Police said they believe she may have been slain in a macabre Friday the 13th rite one week ago. Lemen's family identified her legs from the boots remaining on them. The rest of her body has not been found and police are searching area graveyards for it.

Third Nairobi schoolgirl mutilated

NAIROBI (R) — A third Nairobi schoolgirl has been strangled and mutilated in what appears to be a series of ritual killings by people seeking parts of human bodies for use in witchcraft, police said. The body of the 11-year-old girl was found in a coffee plantation outside Nairobi. Witnesses said the killers had cut out her tongue and genitals, the parts most valued in witchcraft remedies. Two other schoolgirls were killed in the same area last November and mutilated in the same manner. Newspapers in neighbouring Uganda reported a similar wave of ritual killings in and around the capital Kampala last October. Other reports of the same practice have come from West Africa.

Revenge sought with poisoned Valentine

NEW YORK (R) — A university professor jailed for making illegal drugs tried to get revenge by sending a Valentine's box of poisoned chocolates to the judge who sentenced him, federal agents said. The judge's wife collapsed after eating some of the candy, they said. She survived the poisoning. Dr. John Buettner-Janusch, former chairman of New York University's Anthropology Department, was arrested and charged with attempted murder. The poisoned chocolates were delivered to the home of Judge Charles Briant, with an anonymous card, one week ago, on Friday the 13th. The judge's wife Virginia opened and tried the sweets. An investigation of the chocolate box found Buettner-Janusch's fingerprints, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said. William Doran, chief of the FBI's New York Criminal Division, said there was "a lethal concentration" of poison in the candy.

China campaigns against VD

PEKING (AP) — Chinese Health authorities have launched a nationwide campaign against venereal disease (VD), a problem China claimed to have eradicated more than 20 years ago. The official China Daily said that the Ministry of Public Health has set up 10 surveillance stations in major coastal cities and plans to open six more of such centres. It said sexually transmitted diseases have made a comeback in China in recent years in part because of "the influx of tourists who have brought the virus into China and in part by the occurrence of promiscuous behaviour in the country." It did not say how many people had contracted such diseases. The report was datelined Canton, the most Westernised of Chinese city because of its proximity to Hong Kong. Reports from Hong Kong have said there has been a resurgence of prostitution in Canton in recent years.

Chinese bus conductor beaten to death

PEKING (R) — A Chinese bus conductor who tried to stop a drunken gang robbing a passenger was bludgeoned to death as other passengers watched, the Youth Daily said. A gang of eight men and three women forced open the doors when the 18-year-old conductor told the driver to take the bus to the police station, the newspaper said. They dragged him outside by the hair, beat him and stabbed him five times in the leg. Other passengers, including soldiers, stood and watched without intervening. The conductor died in hospital in Hefei, capital of Anhui province. The newspaper said no arrests had been made. Bus company officials said there had been about 10 other cases since last year of passengers attacking their staff.

Dial-a-joint delivers hashish to your door

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Want some marijuana or hashish and don't feel like leaving home? In Amsterdam, dial 381-777, and within the city limits. Four hashish order will be promptly delivered to your door. Blow Home Couriers, operating from one of the Dutch capital's 120 hashish-selling coffee shops, is the first home delivery service for what the authorities here call "soft drugs." Amsterdam police spokesman Klaas Wiltink said. The sale and possession of "soft drugs," or hashish and marijuana, are officially illegal in The Netherlands. While police take a tough stand against so-called "hard drugs" like heroin and cocaine, authorities tolerate the small-scale sale and possession of hashish and marijuana. The service, apparently inaugurated earlier this month, offers free-of-charge delivery of any order over 25 guilders (\$12.50) within Amsterdam's city limits, according to a tape-recorded message answering telephone calls to Blow Home Couriers. "Our motorbike couriers are equipped with radios to ensure prompt delivery," the message said, adding that prospective clients in the capital's sprawling suburbs will be charged a small delivery fee. Tolerance towards "soft drugs" notwithstanding, police are planning to crack down on Blow Home Couriers, Wiltink told the Associated Press.

Gold prospectors swing into action

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP) — Soldiers were called in to maintain order after hundreds of would-be gold prospectors invaded a church building site where workers found objects resembling gold. Men, women and children armed with machetes, pikes, and shovels made their way to the church site 60 kilometres east of this capital. The new diggers worked not only on the church foundation, but undermined a light and there has been no evidence of gold, said National Security Minister Errol Anderson.

7 injured in 2 attacks in South African townships

PRETORIA (Agencies) — Seven blacks were injured in two separate attacks in South Africa's racially-segregated townships, Pretoria's Bureau for Information said Saturday.

Two women and three children were seriously hurt when petrol bombs were thrown by "radicals" at a home in Mamelodi township outside Pretoria in the early hours of Friday morning, the bureau said in a routine report covering unrest over the previous 24 hours.

It said the house was considerably damaged in the attack which was being investigated by police. A black man and woman were seriously injured in a black township near the Indian Ocean port of Durban when two men threw a hand grenade into a bakery in which they were working, the statement said. Police were investigating.

The bureau said 156 students were arrested by security forces after what it said appeared to be an entire school "intimidated pupils" at another school in the Botshabelo township near Bloemfontein.

Kissinger faults Reagan policy on Nicaragua

NEW ORLEANS (R) — The United States should do more to oust Nicaragua's leftist government if it really believes the Sandinistas are a threat, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said.

"If Nicaragua is hooked into Cuba and the Soviet Union and if it continues to have such a large presence of Cuban forces there, it will become an overwhelming threat to the rest of Latin America," Dr. Kissinger, who served under President Richard Nixon, said in a speech at Tulane University in New Orleans.

"If we believe the threat derives from the government, we must try to overthrow it," he said.

But if Washington did not want to pursue that course, it should work to separate Nicaragua from Cuban and Soviet influence, he said.

The Reagan administration, Dr. Kissinger said, should either increase military aid to the contra rebels in Nicaragua or cut it off entirely. "The present situation is untenable."

"We are doing enough to keep us above the situation now," the former secretary of state said. "But we are not doing enough to reach a solution there."

Dr. Kissinger said the Reagan administration's arms sales to Iran had undermined U.S. credibility in the Middle East and had hurt "our future with the contras."

He called the sale of arms to Iran "a serious mistake" and said the White House should have publicly admitted the sale sooner than it did.

Meanwhile, Arturo Cruz, a moderate Nicaraguan rebel leader crucial to congressional support of U.S. aid to the rebels, was quoted by the Washington Post Saturday, as saying he received a \$7,000-a-month stipend from the White House.

Cruz said that sacked National Security Council (NSC) aide Oliver North arranged the stipend and told him it came from a private foreign source, the newspaper said.

It quoted Cruz as saying he told agents for the special counsel investigating the Iran arms scandal about the payments and agreed to give them access to his three bank accounts.

51 injured in Philippine bomb blast

MANILA (R) — At least 51 people were injured when unidentified men detonated a home-made bomb in a packed gymnasium in the southern Philippines Friday night, the military said Saturday.

It said that according to a field report nobody was killed in the blast in Margosatubig in western Mindanao Island.

Meanwhile President Corason Aquino flew into this Communist rebel-controlled village Saturday and told fearful survivors of an alleged army massacre "what happened here will not happen in our country again."

Blasts injure 20 on Bangladesh Martyrs' Day

DHAKA (R) — President Hosain Mohammad Ershad and his supporters cancelled a planned visit to a city centre memorial after at least 20 people were wounded in bomb blasts early Saturday.

Police said unidentified attackers threw 25 bombs near the memorial, which commemorates six people killed by police in 1952 for supporting demands that Bengali should be a state language in what was then Pakistan.

The blasts, shortly after the Martyrs' Day ceremonies began at one minute past midnight, caused panic among thousands of people who had walked barefoot to the Shaheed Minar Memorial. Tensio subsided quickly after ambulances rushed victims to hospitals.

Experts find volcanic water near Hawaii

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — An underwater volcano resembling a shimmering crimson palace contains astonishing parallels to the African lake where a gas explosion last year killed more than 1,700 villagers, a scientist says.

The volcano Loihi, about 45 kilometres from Hawaii, is carpeted in Duff red bacteria and bathed in super-carbonated water bubbling like champagne, said Harmon Craig, a geochemistry professor at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Craig compared the activity around Loihi with that at Lake Nios in Cameroon, where an Aug. 21, 1986, explosion of carbon dioxide gas killed 1,746 nearby villagers.

Like the Lake Nios disaster, excess carbon dioxide in the water around the volcano may be responsible for the absence of fauna found at similar underwater sites.

You can trust me. You can tell me everything."

She said, "it's not in our hearts to take vengeance but to look for ways so that this will not be repeated."

The incident, one of the bloodiest in the 18-year guerrilla war, occurred after about 20 guerrillas, hiding in the villagers' huts, ambushed an army patrol, killing a soldier.

Survivors said the troops, apparently suspecting villagers to be rebels or their sympathisers, shot men, women and children after the guerrillas left.

teachers supervised the crowds.

Then Geo. Ershad's arch-rival Begum Khalea Zia arrived with nearly 2,000 followers, shouting anti-government slogans.

In an unscheduled speech at the memorial, Khalea proclaimed victory over the "hated autocrat Ershad who did not dare to come out, fearing people's wrath."

"His breaking of precedent shows his weaknesses. Let us now launch a more vigorous campaign to overthrow him," Khalea told cheering supporters.

Gen. Ershad's Jatiya Party is to hold a religious ceremony this evening to mark the day.

"There's no use going to the memorial where serenity is lost in political quarrel," one Jatiya leader told reporters.

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